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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 204 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

"MEERUT" COMPENSATION CLAIM BEFORE HOARE

Out Of The Gloaming.

Gandhiji's future programme is still uncertain, writes the "Times of India" regretfully. But the Government's programme is very certain, and there is the utmost certainty about the future uncertainty.

* * * *

The paper thinks that even Gandhiji cannot stop the flowing tide whatever he may do. Neither can the Government expect to be more successful than King Canute.

* * * *

"Government have also contributed to the better feeling prevailing by their policy towards Mr. Gandhi," writes Bori Bunder. Unfortunately for them the feeling is more bitter than better. A little misunderstanding, we fear, somewhere.

* * * *

To this Sir H. Haig's contribution is the largest, as usual. Nobody can beat him, when he is enthusiastically pacifying discontented Indians either by locking them up, or sending them to the Andamans.

* * * *

We don't know what Haig would have done, in his dealings with Gandhiji, if he had been left to himself. But his quota to the solution of the knotty problem has been of a doubtful quality, though not of quantity.

* * * *

Haig, of course, is the most misunderstood man in India, and he has to bear his cross like most of us, though he manages to put up with it gamely. Bori Bunder says, "There would have been widespread objection to any attempt to treat Mr. Gandhi harshly or deny him reasonable facilities in prison."

* * * *

The hint is a good one—though too late by a few days. We are further told that Gandhiji was freed, as soon as his "condition became serious." How diplomatic! They didn't want his death on their hands.

* * * *

We sometimes wonder what the people would think of the Government without such golden deeds, which shine forth out of the commonplace, by their overpowering statesmanship and humanitarianism.

* * * *

Wonderful are the ways of Nature which always helps the Governmnt, like the religious heads. Shyok Dam has burst and the water is marching down the Indus, but the troops have already marched up and everything is now in order.

* * * *

A few years ago when the country was flooded with alarming news of the imminent burst of the Shyok Dam, the Government at once marched up their troops with guns, though the Dam did burst despite the artillery.

* * * *

History repeats herself. Past experiences must have forewarned the Government, and they were forearmed. Their army is already marching up and down the barren and hot plains of the Frontier Province, waiting to see an enemy who is nowhere to be seen.

* * * *

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty is creating more history in Simla. He says the forthcoming Indo-Japanese Conference in India is another constitutional milestone in the progress of India, towards full autonomy!

* * * *

That is how India is speeding towards full autonomy, with the help of speeches and dinners. India must have passed many such milestones in the past and will pass them again in the future without arriving at her goal of autonomy. The goal is immaterial, but the dinners are solid facts.

* * * *

This Ottawa knight has a wonderfully facile way of reaching Swaraj—simply by allowing the safeguards and extraordinary powers to rust. There is a supplementary remedy and that is co-operation between Indians and Englishmen.

* * * *

It must be the same kind of cooperation in which he is such a great expert. A few more dinners, a few more Ottawas, and a few more W. P.'s, and India ought to be quite independent—of even a Chetty. But they also serve India who prattle after dinner!

* * * *

Vicar: "My sermon on thrift made a tremendous impression on the congregation."

Wife: "I'm so glad, dear. But how do you know?"

"I could tell when I counted the collection."

No Bombing Of Innocents?

C.-In-C. Explains Away Air Operations

Hallet Defends Commissioner's Action Against Devidas Before "Elders"

SIMLA, August 29.

Answering a question of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Sinha, the Commander-in-Chief stated in the Council of State that there had been no bombing of inoffensive civil population on the Frontier.

Lala Jagadishprasad's question about Mr. Devadas Gandhi's arrest and incarceration, despite the assurance given that he had no intention of participating in civil disobedience in Delhi, were put by another member in his absence.

Mr. Hallett, stated that in view of Mr. Devadas Gandhi's previous activities in Delhi, the Chief Commissioner was not satisfied with the qualified assurance that he had decided not to take part in civil disobedience for some months at least.

DEVADAS MUST OBEY.

Mr. Mehrotra asked what further assurance was necessary beyond Mr. Devadas Gandhi's statement

Mr. Hallett: If Mr. Devadas Gandhi had complied with the Chief Commissioner's order, that would have satisfied him, and no action would have been necessary. But Mr. Devadas was not prepared to comply with it.

Mr. Mehrotra: Was not a written assurance by a particular person that he was not going to take part in politics or civil disobedience for some months considered sufficient?

OFFICIALS TO JUDGE.

Mr. Hallett: Each case must be considered on its merits. In this case, Mr. Devadas Gandhi's previous activities in Delhi during the last two or three years were taken into consideration.

Mr. Mehrotra: Is it not the policy of the Government to release political prisoners on the assurance that they would not take part in civil disobedience?

Mr. Hallett: Each case must be considered on its merits.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The autumn session of the Council of State opened to-day, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy presiding. Non-Official attendance was poor.

In the absence of Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, the leader of the Opposition, his place was taken by Mr. Syed Hussain Imam.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary informed Mr. Kallikar that the question of the Japanese competition in the Indian coastal trade was receiving the consideration of the Government.

Dealing with the question of the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton, Mr. Stewart stated that it had not been possible to estimate the extent, if any, to which Indian Cotton trade had been affected, but Government were watching the situation.

SILVER DEAL.

Mr. Taylor, Finance Secretary, replying to Mr. Mehrotra's question said that Government did not propose to place before the House or its Standing Finance Committee the subject of England's paying war debts to the United States with Indian silver. He added that the proceeds of the sale of silver had been invested in sterling securities. As silver was shipped to the United States direct, the charges for transport would be subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount which Government would have had to pay if silver had been shipped to London.

ANDAMAN'S TRAGEDY.

Numerous questions regarding the political prisoners in the Andamans were in the name of Mr. Jagadish Chandra Bannerji and answers were given on the lines of the replies in the Assembly.

The main facts brought out were that there were 112 terrorist prisoners in cellular jails. Government did not propose to publish their names. Most of them belonged to Bengal. The jail rules did not permit the prisoners in Andaman's to keep money in their possession. Government did not propose to publish health charts of the three terrorist prisoners who died. Government did not receive any complaints from the prisoners before they went on hunger-strike. There were four deaths in cellular jail in May. Government did not consider that any action was required in respect of a demand for the repatriation of prisoners from Andamans.

During the question hour, owing to the fact that several interpellations were not put, nearly

(Continued on page 7).

JIRGA AT GHALANAI

Inter-Tribal Negotiations Seem To Bear Fruit At Last

PROSPECTS OF TRUCE

Halimzais Will Ask For Withdrawal Of Troops From Gondao, If Upper Mohmands Disperse.

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 29.

Considerable significance attaches to the proposed visit of the Governor of the Frontier to Peshawar during the first week of September.

It is very likely that a Mohmand Jirga will be held at Ghalanai. This jirga is a sequel to the recent negotiations between the Upper Mohmands and Halimzais, as a result of which, Halimzais have agreed to ask Government to withdraw troops from Gondao, if the Upper Mohmand Lashkar is first dispersed.

Until Lt. Bests returns from leave in November, Khan Bahadur Moughal Bazkhan, formerly Assistant Political Agent, Khyber, has been appointed Political Agent, Khyber, relieving Col. Thomson-Glover, proceeding as British Consul-General, Kashkar.

Khan Bahadur Moughal Bazkhan is the second Indian to hold this office, the first being Nawab Sir Abdul Quaiyum Khan, the present Minister.—A. P.

DEPUTATION TO HOARE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The National Joint Council representing the Trade Union Congress, Labour Party and Parliamentary Labour Party has decided to ask Sir Samuel Hoare to receive a joint deputation to consider the position resulting from the decision of the Meerut Appeal Court.

According to an official statement issued by the Council the Deputation will urge compensation for those acquitted and the immediate release of those whose sentences have been reduced.

The Council has agreed to recommend a grant of fifty sterling to the Meerut Committee in Bombay.

INDUS FLOODS SUBSIDING

Government Of India Get Report From Resident In Kashmir

KARACHI, Aug 29

The Chief Engineer-in-Sind has received a telegram from the Resident in Kashmir stating that the floods in the River Indus are subsiding, there being no abrupt rise.

The latest reading of water level at Attock was 27.6, and Kotri 23.4 this morning.—A. P.

WATER RISING AT ATTOCK

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The latest telegram received about the Indus Floods shows that the gauge at Attock Bridge commenced to rise this morning at about 8 hours, and by noon it had risen 11 feet.

The river was still rising, but it is not likely to rise as high as last year. The gauge now reads 33-5 feet as against 52 feet last year. —A. P.

Mahatma Takes Short Strolls

Will Be Restored To Normalty In Couple Of Days, Is Medical Opinion

POONA, August 29.

Doctor Gilder visited Parnakuti this afternoon, and examined Gandhiji.

Though no official bulletin was issued, it is learnt that the Doctor expressed the opinion that improvement in Mahatma Gandhi's condition was quite satisfactory.

His weight this morning was 98 lbs, and he takes short strolls in the garden at Parnakuti.

It is expected that a couple of days will see him restored to the normal.—A. P.

ARREST AT AHMEDABAD

Balvantrai Mehta Detained At Sabarmati

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

Balvantrai Mehta, Secretary, All-India States People's Conference, was arrested to-day under the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act, as he alighted at Ahmedabad Railway Station.

He has been taken to the Sabarmati Jail where he is kept as a detenu.—A. P.

MADRAS PICKETER JAILED

MADRAS, August 29.

Sjt. N. S. Varadachari who picketed the foreign cloth shops on Rattan Bazaar last evening along with others was arrested and taken to the Commissioner's Office.

He was produced to-day before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo additional imprisonment for one month.

Chari pleaded guilty and was placed in "B" Class.—A.P.

C. D. PRISONERS RELEASED

MADRAS, August 29.

The number of Civil Disobedience prisoners in the Presicccuuuuuuuu etaoin hrl mfgbkk dency, who have been directed to be released during the last few days before expiry of their terms is stated to be 116. Some fifty more cases are under consideration.—A.P.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT LAHORE

March To Sabarmati Ashram Cut Off

LAHORE, Aug 29

A Jatha of volunteers who started from Lyallpur some days ago to march to the Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, were arrested on their arrival at Lahore today. it is understood, under section 109 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

VISCOUNT GREY ILL

Will Visit Specialist For Eye Trouble

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Viscount Grey who has been suffering from eye trouble for some time recently, will visit a specialist in London. He is lying very ill at his home at Falloden. It is stated that his condition is serious.—Reuter.

INSULL ARRESTED

Extradition Proceedings in Appeal Court

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ATHENS, Aug. 29.

The Appeal Court approved the Public Prosecutor's warrant to arrest Samuel Insull who brought before the court in connection with the request of the United States for extradition.

Insull stated he was British born in London acquired American citizenship in 1896, but did not know his present status owing to the cancellation of his passport by the United States Government. The hearing continues.

STOP PRESS

MISS DUBASH'S VICTORY.

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

Miss Dubash, the 14-year-old Parsi prodigy stormed her way to victory towards tennis struggle in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship tourney over Mrs. Herman to meet Mrs. Hossack in the final. More polished and better equipped in stroke production, she out-generalled Mrs. Herman who was kept on the run. In both sets, she established 5 love lead and won comfortably.

AUSTRIA BEATS YUGOSLAVIA.

ZAGREB, Aug. 29.

In the Davis Cup quarter final, Austria beat Yugoslavia by four matches to one.

Thus Austria enters the next years competition.—Reuter.

HEADLEY TO PLAY IN LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Headley, the brilliant West Indies batsman who has earned the sobriquet of "Black Bradman" has definitely decided to accept Haslingden Club's offer of a contract for him to play in Lancashire League, subject to terms and conditions offered by them.

The contract is expected to be signed in a few days, although terms of offer have not yet been made public.

It is understood that the clause insists on his being released for tests.

The contract is for two years.

Headley is returning to West Indies, with the tourists, but he is expected back in England next April.

DAYS OF GRACE TO BLUE SHIRTS

Government Will Enforce Public Safety Act Afterwards

ANTI-VALERA COMBINE

General O'Duff is reported to be Planning Grand Merger of Opposition Parties.

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, August 29.

(Mr. Ryan, the Minister for Agriculture has issued a statement that Government intends to give the Blue Shirts few days to see what they will do before the Public Safety Act is enforeed.)

The fusion of all Opposition parties under the leadership of General O'Duffy is expected shortly in an effort to overthrow Mr. De Valera.

The Centre Party is reported to be prepared to accept the leadership of General O'Duffy, while the Cosgravites are expected to join the alliance.

GIRL SWIMS CHANNEL IN 15-3/4 HOURS

Three Competitors For Dover Challenge Cup

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug 29

Miss Sonny Lowry, a Manchester girl aged 22, has swum the Channel from Cape Grisnez to South Foreland in 15 3/4 hours. She is the first to swim the Channel since 1930.

As Miss Lowry was finishing Miss Mercedes Gleitze, E. H. Temme and Charles Zibelman legless American, started from Dover competing for the Dover Challenge Cup or fastest swim from Dover to France this year.

NEW OIL CODE ADMINISTRATOR

HYDE PARK, Aug. 29.

Mr. Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as administrator of the Oil Code with the virtual dictatorship of the oil industry, which has been recently engaged in overproduction and price cutting.

Price fixing is considered possible.—Reuter.

C. D. CONVICTION STATISTICS

SIMLA, August 29.

A statement giving the total number of persons convicted under the ordinary law or Central and Provincial Acts which replaced Ordinance 10 of 1932, who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement at the end of July, 1933, shows a decline for British India as a whole of 2,232, as compared with the previous month of June.

The total at the end of July was 4,683 as against 6,915 at the end of June.

Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bengal and N.W.F.P. show decreases of 324, 205, 531, 203 and 793 respectively.

A separate column containing corresponding figures for July 1932 shows the total number of prisoners is less by 20,049 (that is by about 81 per cent.) than it was at the end of the corresponding month (July) of the previous year total for that month having been 24,732.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Branch Manager on Rs. 75-100, according to qualification. Apply to The General Manager, The Eastern Trading Corporation, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta. (1148).

Wanted Regular and Correspondence Students for thorough training. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1149).

Wanted immediately a Spinning Mistry, must be familiar with Cotton Waste and Woollen. Good opportunity for right man. Apply Box No. 1134, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by the Goan Emigration Fund Committee a clerk knowing English, Portuguese and Typewriting. Pay up to Rs. 50 per month. Also an experienced teacher in Portuguese for two hours daily on a salary up to Rs. 50 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Goan Emigration Fund Committee, Kavarana Building Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (1143).

Wanted—Commercial Insurance Organizers lowest grade Salary Rs. 50 good Bonus and Commission, excellent prospects, permanency of employment secured by Insurance. Apply National Amalgamated Agencies, 199 Hornby Road, Bombay. (1146).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—One large airy room 28ft. by 19ft. with verandahs on two sides. Available from early morning till 4 P.M. Inquire Secretaries Indian Women's Unity Club, Motor House, Hughes Road. (1151)

For Catholics, economical decent blocks in Dias Buildings, 54E, Grant Road, Cross Lane, near Panalal Terraces. Excellent locality. Every convenience. Rent including electric lights Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. Only few rooms available. Apply A.R. Dias, Opp. Clock Tower. (1055).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Near Carnac Bridge Opp. Haji Cassam Musafirkhana in Hira Mahal Building, Shop, Offices, Residential quarters at cheaper rent. Apply Owner, 4th Floor, Hira Mahal. (1120).

To Let Shops, Rooms and Blocks (for Parsees) at 'Vijay Nivas' Sleater Road. Opposite Grant Road Station. Reasonable rents. Apply on premises. (1147).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let splendid three and four-room flats in Raval Building Hindu Colony, Dadar, near Tilak Bridge. Rents Rs. 55|- to 75|- Apply owner there between 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. (1130).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Rooms for office purposes near Income-Tax Office to sub-let from 1st September, Rent. Rs. 15 to 45. Apply: Notice Type-Writing Office, 19, Ravelin Street Fort. (1161).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Short-hand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

To Be Sold, at Jam Salaya two Godowns situate near Havell. Apply Guzerati Morarji Liladhar, Jogeshwari. (1121).

Wanted to buy a house in Gir-gaum Road or Ropa Lane. Apply with particulars of price, etc., to Box No. 600A, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana. Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Small Complete Carbon-ic Acid Gas Plant. Apply Box No. 1125, "The Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norweglar Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August and SUNDAY, the 3rd September, 1933, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 P.M. and 8-30 P.M. on account of the immersion of Ganapatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD: from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati: Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Rd.; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Rd. from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganapatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Rd. and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

MATHEW ROAD from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital and part of Chaupati Seaface south-east of the Gymkhana Boat Club House up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to **both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.**

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23-(4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

P.A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th August, 1933.
7159

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE

BEST Omnibuses will also be diverted as per above Police orders.

(7069).

University of Bombay

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the printing of 500 copies of the University Calendar, containing about 800 pages of 8 points type of Royal Octavo Size, similar to the edition of the latest Calendar which may be inspected at the University Registrar's Office. The tenders should be superscribed with the words "Tenders for the University Calendar" and will be received by the Registrar up to the 20th September, 1933.

2. The paper to be used should be 40 lb. white Double Royal printing paper of good quality and should be of Indian Manufacture. The binding should be cut flush with thick card boards and with a cloth back. Quotations should include charges per page of the Calendar as well as the binding charges of 500 copies.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1933.
(7167).

NOTICE!

Private Buses will run for all 6-30 & 10 p.m. shows at PATHE CINEMA from Afghan Church (Colaba) at 5-45 & 9-15 p.m. stopping at Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain. The Buses will wait in the Cinema compound for your return. You can reserve your seat for the show on the Bus.

Public Notices

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

NOTICE

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1933, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1933
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. W. G. McKee who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. Albert Raymond, and Mr. H. P. Mody who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st August, 1933, to 30th August, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1933.

N. B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 11th September 1933 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August, 1933.

7085

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND OF THE MAWSON VERNON COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Sec. 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1933, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MIGUEL VICENTE A. DAS A. FURTADO,
C. LOBO,
Liquidators.

7164

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913. AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MAWSON VERNON CO., LTD., (A Private Company.)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened to pass a resolution to take the Company into voluntary Liquidation by an Extraordinary resolution under Section 203 (3) of the Indian Companies Act and held at the Company's Registered Office, Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on the 25th August, 1933, the following resolution was passed unanimously, viz.:—

"RESOLVED that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and that accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions in that behalf of the Indian Companies Act 1913, Section 203(3)."

Messrs. Miguel Vicente A. Das A. Furtado and C. Lobo are appointed Liquidators, with powers to act jointly or severally.

(Sd.) J. P. LOBO,
Chairman of the Meeting.

7163.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHOMED KADWANI, and HAJI ADAM HAJI OOSMAN NOORANI, the Joint Receivers of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Sidick Noorani appointed in Suit No. 1619 of 1930 (Dadibai vs. Mahomed Cassam) have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, sale, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street, Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 335 (in Collector's record 342) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 76 and Collector's New No. 1609, New Survey No. 1323 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1144 of Mandvi Division and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1011 and New Street Nos. 171-175 and bounded as follows: i.e., to say on or towards the West by the Kambekar Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Mahomed Abba and on or towards the North by the property of Haji Dawood Haji Elias.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1933.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1166

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BHUSAVAL & KHANDWA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HAJI KHANOO OIL MILL AT BHUSAVAL AND PEDHI GOODS, FURNITURE ETC., AT KHANDWA.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Khanoo and others traded as Haji Khanoo Haji Vali, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, 9th September, 1933 at 3-0 (S.T.) on site at Bhusaval the right, title and interest of insolvents Haji Ahmed Haji Khanoo Haji Vali and Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Khanoo Haji Vali in the undermentioned Oil Mill property at Bhusaval.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two several Government Tikemala pieces of land together with the Haji Khanoo Oil Mill, Bungalows, godowns, etc., standing thereon situate within the city of Bhusaval, admeasuring about 5A 33G.

With the Haji Khanoo Oil Mill consisting of one 84 H.P. Ruston Engine, one 6 H.P. Engine, 1 Dynamo, 5 expellers, 2 Filters, 2 Rollers, 3 Openers, pump, 561 oil tanks etc., etc.

LOT NO. 2.

167 pearls about 38-1¼ chews of the above insolvents.

AUCTION SALE AT KHANDWA.

On SUNDAY, 10th Sept., 1933, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the abovenamed insolvents' Pedhi near Clock Tower at Khandwa property consisting of cases peppermint, Gadi, Safes, Molasses, Tur, Vegetable Oil, Tallow Scales, Benches, etc.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the fall of the hammer.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS SCRAP MATERIAL AT G.I.P. RLY. HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Rly., Bombay, sell by Public Auction at the Haji Bunder Depot, on TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1933, at 10 A.M. (S.T.) large lots of ferrous scrap of G.I.P. Rly including springs, engine frame plates and side tanks, boiler pieces, wagon body plates and under frames, fire bars, skeleton wheels and tyres, tubes, rails, solid crossings, cast iron pots, wire, cylinders, blocks, tie bars, keys coiled, sleepers, boiler shells, non-loco boilers, wagon bodies with underframes, cutting lathes, drilling machines, etc., etc.

TERMS:—15 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad Bhavnagar Navsari Mehsana Surat Bombay Dabhoi Petlad Patan Sidhpur Amreli Kalol Dwarka Kadi Karjan and Port Okha

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E (Chairman)
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent) Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh B.A., LL.B., (Baroda).
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd. Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd. Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be alloweu at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

YOUR FUTURES

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Re. 1|- only (Postage extra) a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months; showing among other things, profit and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any challenging our statement.

PROF. G. SHUNKAR,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Permanent Birth Control

or 'stop con' is a vegetable product. When taken by a lady for seven days will stop conception permanently. Will not affect the general health or monthly. Already tried by hundreds of doctors and others. Results guaranteed Rs. 5 for full course. Postage extra. Agents wanted.

Sanjivni Pharmaceutical Works
Kapurthala (Punjab).

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra, Bara Bazar Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS
opened Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally Rules on application

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHITE LEPROSY

Surely Cured in One Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT CURE WITHOUT OPERATION

Apply for Prospectus:—
Dr. H. C. ROY.
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

MALAYALEES AT BOMBAY

A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

A new monthly Kuri (Chitty) with Rs. 4,440 as capital divided into 111 tickets of the value of Rs. 40 each a month running for 111 months, will be started by THE MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 21st September, 1933. Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank. Register your name soon.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Shud 10, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 8, 1353.
Parsi—Aspandad 28, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 23m.
Sunset—6h. 56m.
Hightide—7-58; 19-08.
Lowtide—0-22; 14-26.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Mechanical Engineers' Association, 14th Annual Conference, C. J. Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind with English mails of August 17 due at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

S. S. Chitral with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MANGROL HINDU MAHAJAN.—A meeting of Mangrol Hindu Mahajan Bombay will be held today (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mangrol Shreemali Samaj Hall, Frere Road, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcels for Germany direct per S. S. "Trifels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Thursday the 31st inst. 1933.

A NEW ENJOYABLE EXPERIENCE
For All Bombay
PERFECT SOUND & SIGHT
From Every Seat
AT
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
OPENING VERY SOON

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
OF THE REFRESHING ENTERTAINMENT
That's Deliciously Delightful.
ROBERT
MONTGOMERY
Handsome & Happy-Go-Lucky
WITH NAUGHTILY NICE
SALLY EILERS
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
MADE ON
BROADWAY
ALSO THE LATEST AIR MAIL NEWS
AGAIN BY INSISTENT DEMAND
To-morrow and Friday only
THE WHITE SISTER
NEXT SATURDAY
THE SHEIKH
Who Takes What He Wants
RAMON NOVARRO
MAKING LOVE AN ART AND DEDICATING HIS LIFE TO THE ECSTACY OF LIVING
In the Parsi New Year Special
A NIGHT IN CAIRO
with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY
Hear Novarro Sing!
Book Now. Heavy Demand For Seats.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Miss 1933."
Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Made on Broadway"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"State Fair."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE — "UnderCover Man".
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"I Cover the Waterfront"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Temptress."
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Just My Luck."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sohni Mahiwal"
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kurukshetra"
Daily at 5, 7/45 and 10/30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon.—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—INDIAN PROGRAMME. Relay of Indian Music.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Educational Hour. "What is Education" by Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik in Marathi. "Education at Home and at School" by Mr. Rasiklal Vin. in Gujerathi.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-45 p.m.—Leo Goutkin and his Ben Band Relayed from the Hotel Majestic Overture "The Marksman" Weber, Opera Selection "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni, Vals Intermezzo "Flower Dance" Delibes, Morceau "Hymn to the Sun", Rimky Korsakoff, March "Slave" Tschaikowsky Selection "Russian Airs" (by kind permission of the Management.)
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. — Omni - directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Dance Music.
7-30 p.m.—Pianoforte Interlude.
7-45 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Reginal Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom Blackpool.
9-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—The Songs of Dr. Arne.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Alaska Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Aug. 28 and is due to arrive here on September 23 via usual ports.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 26th August 1933 was 320; of these 238 were males and 82 females.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.—In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building.
51, Esplanade Road.
Bombay
"RELIGION and RELIGIONS"
A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers
Wednesday August 30th.
6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

PROTEST MEETING OF STATES PEOPLE.—Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference there will be a public meeting of States people to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marvari Vidyalaya hall (Sandhurst Road) to protest against Government of India's proposal to bring forward legislation for further strengthening the provisions of the Princes Protection Act and also to protest against the refusal of the Bikaner Durbar to allow outside counsel for defending the Bikaner political under-trials and against the treatment meted out to them in jail for the last 20 months.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union, Dr. U. M. Daudpota of Ismail College will deliver a public lecture on "Islam and Democracy" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall "Blavatsk Lodge", French Bridge, Chowpatty. The Hon'ble Justice Mr. Faiz B. Tyeoji, Bar-at-Law will preside.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.—There was a splendid response of Indians in general and of Parsis in particular when they flocked in good numbers on Saturday and Sunday last. Next Saturday and Sunday are the last days of the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar. Place Marwadi Vidyalaya. Hours 4 to 8-30 p.m. Admission is free.

ADULTERATED BUTTER AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STALL

Maximum Penalty Of Rs. 200 Fine For Several Butter Fakers Including Manager Of Hindu Tea Stall At V. T.

The startling disclosure that even Hindu restaurants were patronising butter mixed with fish oil was made at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday afternoon, when the Manager of the Hindu Tea Stall at the Victoria Railway Station, Bor. Bunder, was prosecuted and convicted for selling butter found on analysis to contain 100 per cent foreign matter.

Counsel for the accused stated that the proprietor had been purchasing various kinds of eatables from the Rising Sun Bakery, owned by certain Iranis, and it was from them that they had purchased the butter. The Magistrate took a very serious view of the case as the Hindu Refreshment Stall at the Railway Station catered for the travelling public and as such adulterated foodstuffs should not have been kept on the premises. The maxium fine of Rs. 200 was imposed on the offender.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALLS.

Two Stall holders in the Crawford Market from where a number of cases have very recently been disposed off were also convicted and sentenced in one case to pay the maximum fine of Rs. 200 and in the other Rs. 150. J. J. Fernandes owner of Stall No. 445 and Ali Raza Janalli owner of Stall No. 446 were the two offenders from the Crawford Market on this occasion. The former had sold as butter a substance found on analysis to contain 100 per cent foreign matter, while the latter's sample contained 87.2 per cent foreign matter.

LETTER OF GUARANTEE.

A manufacturer who had given a letter of guarantee was called as a witness in a case where the butter purchased and sold by the owner of an eating house was found to contain 100 per cent foreign matter. Council for the defence maintained that his client had purchased the stuff sold by him from the Baltic Dairy Farm Lohar Street, Dhobi Taloa, and produced in Court the vouchers, wrappers and the letter of guarantee given by the manufacturer indemnifying his client against any action the Municipality may take if the butter was found adulterated. The Manager of the Baltic Dairy Farm Mr. Chhotalal G. Shah in his evidence stated that he hold a power of attorney from the proprietor of the firm Mr. Shantilal G. Shah to act on behalf of the company. He admitted that the vouchers presented in Court were passed by his Firm, some were in his handwriting while the others were in the handwriting of his mehta. The wrappers produced in Court also belonged to his Firm. Explaining the terms of the letter of guarantee given by him to the Irani shops and others he stated that the butter sold by him were in wrappers which were sealed with a white strip of paper bearing his signature. If that seal was broked and if the retailer sold from the packet he would not be responsible as the contents could then be tampered with.

Magistrate: How is the shopkeeper to sell without opening the packet?

Witness: I am only responsible for sealed packets which bear my signature.

SEEK REMEDY IN CIVIL COURT

On the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and also suggested to the Defence Counsel to seek his remedy in a Civil Court against the Manufacturer on the letter of guarantee.

CASES DISPOSED OFF.

The following cases of Butter and Ghee adulteration were disposed off on Tuesday afternoon:—

Yadoolla Hasan, Partner in the Firm of Pahalev Dairy Co. was fined Rs. 125 in default 3 months imprisonment for selling butter containing 53.6 per cent foreign matter.

Hassanalli Bhajibha, 10b Sarang Street, fined Rs. 50 for selling ghee found to contain 29.1 per cent foreign matter.

Habib Mool, 30 Umarkhad, Road was absent when his name was called out to answer a charge of selling adulterated ghee found on analysis to contain 76.3 per cent foreign matter. The Magistrate issued a warrant bailable in the sum of Rs. 100 cash and one surety in like amount.

Abdul Hussein Haji Hussein, owner of an eating house at 313 Frere Road was fined Rs. 150 in default 4 months imprisonment for selling as butter a substance containing 75 per cent foreign matter.

J. J. Fernandes owner of Stall No. 445 Crawford Market, was fined Rs. 200 for selling as butter a substance found to contain 100 per cent foreign matter.

Abdulla Yakub, Manager of the Stall No.446 Crawford Market owned by Ali Raza Janalli was fined Rs. 150 in default 4 months for selling as butter a substance containing 87.2 per cent foreign matter.

Haji Abbas Ali, owner of an eating House at 107 Imamwada Road, was fined Rs. 200 in default 6 months imprisonment for selling as butter a substance containing 100 per cent foreign matter.

Ali Mirza Zabar owner of Zabar Restaurant at 105 Parel Road was fined Rs. 75 in default 2 months for selling as butter a substance found on analysis to contain 37.2 per cent foreign matter.

Merwan Aderbad owner of an eating house at 12 Carnac Bridge was fined Rs. 25 in default one month imprisonment for selling butter found to contain 14.1 per cent foreign matter.

Vithal Raoji, manager of the Hindu Tea Stall owner by S. S. Divadker, Victoria Terminus Railwap station, Bori Bunder was fined Rs. 200 in default six months imprisonment for selling as butter a substance found on analysis to contain 100 per cent foreign matter.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

AT DADAR: C. K. P. Ganesh Utsav Mandal. Maha prasad and immersion.
AT MATUNGA: Lakhamsey Nappu Hall. 4 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Umabai Gogate. (for ladies only). 3 p.m. Bal Mitra Mela. 9 p.m. Lecture by Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta on "Way Out of Presen Impasse."
AT KALYAN: Ganpati Navaratra Mahotsavam 8 p.m. Lecture on "Bhakti" by Shriman Veena Sundaranachari 9-30 p.m. Maharashtra Bhajana.
AT KALBADEVI: Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav 9-30 p.m. Shri Goverdhan Saunstha's Dandia Rash, Gop-gunthan and songs.
AT PHADKE WADI: 6-30 p.m. Lecture (in Marathi) by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, 10 p.m. Mr. K. S. Hirlekar will give an exhibition of Cinema pictures of the Rhine River Sceneries and Physical Culture amongst German women by the Motion Picture Society of India. Women and children will receive preferential admission.

NAGPUR, Aug. 28.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Bipin Krishna Bose all the educational institutions, municipal and the University offices and also the courts were closed to-day.—A. P.

FRANC DEPRECIATES

New York Cotton Market Goes Down Due To Heavy Sales

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Tuesday. 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet, but steady to day. 3½ per cent Indian sterling loan was quoted at £83 1/4.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 3 points. There was small business, and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points. Professional operators were awaiting the result of Roosevelt-Norman meeting. Later on, prices were quoted 20 points lower on Southern and Bombay selling.

LONDON SILVER.

The London Silver market ruled very steady on buying by America and China. The market closed as under:—

Spot silver	18
Difference	plus 3/16
Forward	18 3/16
Difference	plus 3/16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready silver	55-12-0
First Settlement	55-13-0
Second Settlement	56-4-0
Gold first settlement	32-0-6
Gold 2nd settlement	32-1-0
Sovereign	20-6-0

Dollar-Sterling Cross-rate was quoted at 4.53 1/2. Franc opened firm at 81.18 and after improving to 81.09 depreciated to 81.53.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
London, August 29.

Previous closing	4.52-3/4
To-day's opening	4.52
To-day's closing	4.53-1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
New York, August 29.

Previous closing	4.51-1/2
To-day's closing	4.53

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, August 29.

Previous closing	9.62
To-day's opening	9.64
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing	9.63
Difference	plus .01

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August	Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, August 29.

Previous closing	5.51
To-day's opening	5.57
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing	5.52
Difference	plus .01

FRANC RATE.

Paris, August 29.

Previous closing	81.40
To-day's opening	81.18
To-day's closing	81.53

TRIBUTES TO POET NARMAD

Under the auspices of Shree Dakor Sahitya Sabha, the Narmada Shatabdi was celebrated on 24th instant when Syt. Revashankar Nageshwar of Broach was in chair.

The public of Dakor manifested a keen interest and enthusiasm by paying high literary compliments to the name of 'Narmada.'

Under the presidentship of Syt. Girijashant Bhatt, B.A., the Head Master, the Sausthan High School, Dakor, the staff and the students celebrated the Narmad Shatabdi from 22nd August to 26th August 1933, when a number of students and teachers dwelt at great length upon the merits of the poet's works, his reforms and his life-sketch and other kindred subjects.

INSULL (JR.) SENDS 10,000 Dol. SECURITY

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.

Insull (Junior) forwarded a security of 10,000 dollars in answer to the indictment charging him with two others on the violation of bankruptcy laws the same as his father.—Reuter.

CAR GOES DOWN KHUD IN KURLA

Accident On Bombay-Agra Road Results In Injury To Occupants And Death Of Buffalo

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 28.

A motor accdent occurred near old Kurla on the Bombay-Agra Road last night, when a five-seater Ford Car (No. X9609) belonging to Mr. Henry T. Flanagan Art Director and Publisher of the periodical entitled "Whoppee" of Bombay, went down a 'Khud' on the west side, while trying to avoid collision with several buffaloes running ahead.

Mr. Flanagan and his chauffeur Mr. H. D. Robinson received injuries. Mr. Robinson was admitted in the G. T. Hospital for treatment, while Mr. Flanagan was treated at St. George's Hospital. The car, which was badly damaged, had to be left in the 'Khud' for the time being. As a result of the collision a buffalo was killed on the spot.

It appears that yesterday evening at about 8-30 p.m., the car (No. X 9609) which was proceeding from Poona to Bombay, met with an accident opposite the match factory in Old Kurla, while Mr. Flanagan, the owner driver, tried to avoid collision with several buffaloes driven by a cowherd boy. After knocking down a buffalo, the car went about 32ft. down a 'khud' on the right side. The two occupants received injuries, while the bumper radiator of the car was badly damaged.

ON SHORT VISIT TO BOMBAY

French Trade Commissioner Stays At Taj

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has issued the following to the Press:—

"Lt.-Col. Marcel Bonnaud, French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, is on a short visit to this City and will stay here till the end of this week. He will be pleased to give interviews to businessmen or firms desirous to open up business connection with France. He can be seen at the Taj Mahal Hotel, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, on week days."

Ajmer.—His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur will be sailing from Bombay on September 2 for Frelburg (Germany) and will be returning in November. He will be leaving India again in May on a world tour.—A. P.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MUKADAM

Electrocuted While Fixing Up Bulb

A Mukadam, working in a city dying works was electrocuted on Monday morning.

It appears that Bhiwoo Bhagoo, working at the Empire Dyeing Works situated on the Tulsi Pipe Road went to examine the water tanks inside the Works compound on Monday morning at about 7-45. Finding that there was necessity for more light, he went up the steel staircase, and, while trying to fix up an electric bulb got a shock and fell down dead. The body was removed to the morgue.

The Electrical Engineer to the Bombay Government has been asked to examine the electrical structure, and to find out the exact reason for the death of the Mukadam.

From the post-mortem examination, it was found that there were two burn marks on the palm of the right hand.

The inquest over the body has been postponed to Wednesday.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

GEORGE RAFT
NANCY CARROLL
Put over their Greatest Thrill in
UNDER-COVER MAN
A Dramatic Paramount Hit

CHEAP TOOTH BRUSHES COST MORE because they wear out quickly . . save money

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

C-18

PLAGUE CLAIMS TOLL OF 272 DEATHS IN POONA

Authorities Recommend Disinfection Of Houses And Opening Of More Inoculation Centres To Prevent Epidemic From Spreading

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following official statistics of Plague in Poona, which has claimed a toll of 272 deaths since the beginning of the outbreak.

The report also gives the details of preventive measures taken by the authorities as well as several local bodies to check the epidemic.

Lime-washing, disinfection of houses and opening of more inoculation centres are among the measures recommended by the authorities to local bodies to prevent Plague from spreading.

During the week ending Saturday, the 26th instant, there were 128 attacks and 77 deaths. Of these 107 attacks and 70 deaths occurred in Poona City; 3 attacks and 1 death in Poona Suburban Municipal area; and 18 attacks and 6 deaths in the Cantonment area.

The number of attacks and deaths since the beginning of the present outbreak i.e. January has been:—

	Attacks	Deaths
Poona City	373	245
Poona Suburban Municipality	5	3
Cantonment	48	24

The measures taken by different local authorities were detailed in the last press note, but owing to an unfavourable change in the weather conditions and the spread of the infection to new localities, additional steps became necessary. Lime-washing and the disinfection of houses, a more vigorous anti-rat campaign, additional centres for inoculation and the free supply of vaccine to medical practitioners are the steps recommended to local bodies. The increase of plague has closely followed a rise in the minimum temperature at Poona.

WORK BY LOCAL BODIES.

The following is a summary of the work done by the local bodies:—

Poona City:—362 infected houses were disinfected at a cost of Rs. 1,916.; 93,687 inoculations were performed at a cost of Rs. 16,724; 48,516 rats were caught and destroyed at a cost of Rs. 10360 notices, posters, etc. were issued at a cost of Rs. 485 and 106 houses in the poorer localities were white-washed at a cost of Rs. 320. The amount expended by the municipality on these operations upto 26th August is Rs. 30,807.

Poona Suburban:—3,000 inoculations were performed.

Poona Cantonment:—12,224 inoculations (excluding those done by private practitioners) were performed; 295 rats were caught by 3 squads working in different localities.

FURTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The steps which it is now proposed to take are:—

POONA CITY:—A scheme for disinfecting 30 houses and white-washing 60 houses with a mixture of lime and pullicide every day has been put into effect; the cost is estimated to be Rs. 6.584 a month. Several medical practitioners have volunteered to perform inoculations free of cost and vaccine will be supplied to them; clerks have been detailed to help these practitioners in writing down the names of inoculated persons.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY:—It is proposed to appoint a culator and two coolies to disinfect houses and four coolies to trap rats in addition to the existing staff.

CANTONMENT: The Board as resolved to adopt the following measures:—

(1) Camp—permission given to the Executive Officer to carry out conservancy arrangements at Cantonment Fund expenses. (2) Vaccine to be given free to private practitioners who guarantee to do free inoculations and to render returns of the vaccine expended before further vaccine is issued. (3) Committee appointed to order dehabitation of certain premises or to order owners to abate overcrowding. (4) Committee empowered to issue notice on owners of premises in an infected area, for lime-washing and disinfecting. (5) Reward of Rs. 5 per 100 for new inoculations to be given to section mukkadams and one pice for each rat brought by members of the public to the Cantonment Hospital. (6) Amendment to bye-law regarding grain shops. Rat-proof bins to be provided. (This will take some months to pass—say 6 months). (7) Rs. 200 allotted for rat campaign in Ghorpuri. This will require prior sanction of local government—District Board. (8) Locked-up premises from which smell emanates to be broken into and disinfected. (9) Printing of vernacular pamphlets for distribution in the bazar (i.e. instruction to shopkeepers regarding anti-Plague measures).

CONVICTED FOR NINTH TIME

Chinaman Robbed Of Wallet In Tram-Car

Two years' rigorous imprisonment and reporting to the local police station for three years, daily, after release, was the sentence awarded by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, to one Vithal Damaji for trying to run away with a wallet from the Chinaman's pocwallet of a Chinaman, containing Rs. 15.

The prosecution case was that one Wu Fo Lin, a Chinaman was going to Dadar in a tram car on August 16. While it was in motion, in front of the Byculla Station, the accused, who was passing in the tram car lifted the wallet from the Chinaman's pocket and jumping out, tried to escape. But the Chinaman raised a cry and the accused was arrested by a constable. The accused threw away the wallet which was picked up by the Chinaman, who found that Rs. 10 were missing.

The accused denied having removed the wallet.

As the accused had eight previous convictions, the above sentence was awarded by the Magistrate.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF BANIA

Inquest Postponed Again At Request Of Police

The inquest over the body of one Shankerlal Himatlal, a Gujarati bania, whose dead body was found on the Chaupathi sands on July 16, was again postponed to September 15, as the police applied for time.

It is believed by the police, who are investigating the case, that the Bania, who was a rich merchant, was in financial difficulties **and committed suicide.**

EXPLOSIVE CHEMICALS IN "ANAND MANDAL CASE"

Doctor Says He Suspected Smell Of Picric Acid While Treating Kerr For Injuries Sustained At Empire Theatre Explosion

At the High Court Sessions to-day the case known as the "Anand Mandal Case" was taken up by Mr. Justice Murphy and a common jury.

In this case, (1) Janardhan Ramkrishna Bapat, (2) Vithal Mahadev Bhatkar and (3) Vasudev Shrikrishna Hardikar were charged with possessing explosives in order to endanger property in British India.

Mr. Cardon Noad conducted the prosecution.

The first accused was defended by W. S. Pathare and the other two by A. H. Kirtikar and G. A. Sabnis.

The police claim to have unearthed a revolutionary movement from the two explosions that took place in the Empire Theatre.

INCIDENT ON MARCH 25

On March 25 last an electric bulb, thrown by some one in the gallery, exploded on the floor. At the time the culprit could not be traced. Again on 6th April, a vaseline bottle was dropped when the show was going on. With the article was found a cash memo bearing the name of a shop. The next day, the third accused was arrested in a theft case, and from his statement the other two accused were traced. The prosecution allege that some revolutionary literature was recovered from the third accused.

IMPORTANT CLUE

An important clue for the police was the cash memo which helped the police to trace the shop from where certain explosives, like potasium chloride, were bought from the statement of accused No. 3, the police went to a shop-keeper who stated that he had sold fused lectric bulbs to the accused. The police also seized a Marathi book describing a recipe of which some ingredients were supplied to the accused, according to evidence.

One of the accused again gave a clue from which the police went to one Mrs. Sovani who stated that No. 2 had brought potassium chloride.

CASE AGAINST ACCUSED No. 1.

The case against No. 1, counsel stated, defended on whether the case against the other two accused is believed. There was evidence of association among the three accused about the time when the bombs were alleged to have been made. The information given by the accused was corroborated by witness.

It was alleged that the accused are members of a revolutionary association known as "Anand Mandal."

FIRST EXPLOSION.

Mr. M. E. Antia, Asstt. Manager of the Empire Theatre, giving evidence for the prosecution, stated that on April 26 he was at the theatre when people suddenly rushed out on the occasion of the first explosion. A gentleman was injured in his hand and so he was sent to St. George's Hospital. He was a European gentleman, one Mr. Kerr. The police made a search and found pieces of glass in the brass-top of the electric bulb and some pellets. Mr. Kerr's fingers were slightly burnt and there were yellow marks on his pants.

LADY INJURED.

At the time of the second explosion on April 6, witness was told by a doorkeeper that a Parsi lady in the audience was struck by a bottle and was slightly injured. Witness informed the police who closed all exits and made a search of persons in the gallery, but nothing was found. A bottle of vaseline stuffed with some material was found on the floor, and its lid was lying at some distance. Pieces of paper were found in the lid.

Cross-examined, witness said that at first he did not suspect anything more serious than the bursting of an electric bulb.

Mr. Kolah, another member of the Empire theatre staff, then gave evidence corroborating the previous witness.

SUSPECTED PICRIC ACID.

Dr. Freeman of the St. George's Hospital who had attended to the injuries of Mr. Kerr after the first explosion was then called by the prosecution. He deposed that the patient had two blisters on his arm.

In cross-examination, witness said that when treating the patient, he suspected the smell of picric acid.

A discussion then ensued regarding the odour and effect of the chemical.

The doctor admitted that the chemical was also used for many innocent purposes, though it was often used for making explosives.

STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Vasudev Damodar Khadilkar, a student of the Government Commercial Institute at Delhi, was the next witness. He deposed that previously he was studying at the "Udyam Mandir" (industrial institute at Dadar, Bombay. At that time he met the third accused Hardikar who used to visit the place. Hardikar asked him to remove the brass-tops of the electric bulbs.

Sadashiv Krishna Upadhye was the last witness for the day.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

MAGISTRATE IN WITNESS BOX

Mr. Coelho Relates How He Refused Request To Certify Alleged Lunatic

Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, gave evidence before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Tuesday morning in the case in which Martin Edwin Joseph Mascarenhas is charging Joseph L. Sequeira, with defamation under Section 500, I.P.C.

Mr. Coelho deposed that the accused was the President of the Kanara Catholic Association and he was known to witness.

The complainant in May last approached witness to clear up certain misunderstanding that might have arisen in the mind of the witness owing to the false story of insanity circulated by the accused.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Complainant's object was to assure witness that the accused's allegation regarding complainant's condition was without foundation. In February the complainant's sister and brother-in-law, visited him and wanted him to certify the complainant as a lunatic, and to order him to be confined to a mental hospital.

Witness stated that he told them, it was not possible for any Magistrate to pass such an order unless two doctors had certified the complainant a lunatic.

PAINFUL DUTY.

He further suggested that as the complainant was known to him, it would be a painful duty to perform and, therefore, asked them to go to Mr. G.R. Khairaz, at Mazagaon.

Mr. Coelho in answer to the Court said that the impression he had formed was that, the accused and others were trying to help the complainant and not to injure his reputation.

TIRED OF LIFE AT 35

Goldsmith Dies Of Arsenic Poisoning

"As I was tired of life, I took poison to end it," was the sentence contained in a note left behind by one Shamrao Patankar, a goldsmith, who died on Monday due to arsenic poisoning.

It appears that Shamrao aged 25, had a shop at Dadar and used to live with his uncle at Girgaum Back Road. On the night of August 26, he was noticed vomitting by the clerk of his uncle's firm and Shamrao said that he had swallowed poison.

A doctor was sent for, who advised his removal to the Hospital. Just before being removed to the Hospital, Shamrao asked for pencil and paper and wrote out the above note in Marathi.

Formal evidence was recorded by the Coroner on Tuesday and the inquest was postponed to September 8.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

CHRISTIANITY & CHURCHIANITY

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT: A Play by S. A. Das. (Printed at the Model Printing Works, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2/-)

I do not believe that the spiritual vicissitudes of Christianity or its missionary adventures in India are of such moment as to tickle the industry of literary artists in this country or to engage the sustained interest of large masses of people to the same degree as the vast multitude of social, economic and political problems. For one thing, Christianity has made no very considerable inroad in India and in British India, at any rate, the proselytizing efforts of Christian Missions have been none too successful considering the magnitude of the propaganda pressed into service.

It is one of the misfortunes of British Christian Missions to have been a couple of centuries too late in the field. And when they did come, they came burdened with the pall of twilight, or an inferiority complex which is overcoming most religious denominations to-day, through the grossness, the pretensions, the narrow-mindedness and absolute obscurantism of the ecclesiastical rank and file on the one hand and the salutary diffusion throughout the world of certain chastening influences which modern science has helped to reinforce on the other. It is not exactly that we are more scientific in our habits of thought, nor indeed that the Christianity of the Christ is at cross purposes with the kind of outlook to which we are being reconciled and with which we are in sympathy in a way quite different from anything amounting to an analysable intellectual conviction. But it would be no exaggeration to say that the most distinctive feature in the emotional diathesis of mankind, at the present moment, and one which promises to sustain our social enthusiasm in the future, is a certain degree of diffused tendency to project our ideals to secular ends. British institutions brought with them two wholly incompatible elements in an age in which intellectual discontent on a large scale first began to sway large masses of people. One was Christianity of the Churches and the other a certain empirical and, at bottom, pragmatical outlook in which the dominant note was a naive loyalty to the secular aspirations of mankind.

But the endless badinage about the Christianity of the Christ and the Christianity of the Church is quite irrelevant in so far as Christianity affects the practical working of our lives, because it is always the latter which we mean, except when we bandy platitudes in learned public discussions. A nodding acquaintance with the mannerisms of the church and conformity to its rituals would be enough evidence of your devoutness as a Christian and would save you from hellfire into the bargain: whereas if you began practising the Christianity of the Christ, you would be presently hounded out of society. But then you would not want a Church to look after your soul and you would not think it worth your while to proclaim with a brass-band that you were a Christian any more than that you were not a Chimpanzee. It is precisely because Christianity means to the rough-and-tumble life of the average man of the world what he can get out of it through the vehicle of the Church that the whole complexity of religious controversy arises. It is exactly where religion touches the individual through the Chudch, the Chapel, the Mosque, the Synagogue and the Temple and their emissaries that one is led to nurse an indictment, to invoke modern science to show up the pretensions of religions or to write plays to hold them up to ooloquy Hence the cynical Samuels and rebuffed, disingenuous Richards of this play even in the small leavening of Christian converts in a country predominantly non-Christian.

The one great grievance of Samuel who is a convert to Christianity is that there should be any grievance at all about religions. He is profoundly dissatisfied with religion as such, but his inquiring nature does not lead him beyond an obscure discontent after he has brushed the dust of Hinduism off his feet, espoused Christianity, broken its tenets wherever they come in his way But in the name of decency respectability and all that goes for a dignified, successful citizenship, he must have a religion to shelter him as he must have cloth es to cover him. But the more volcanic nature of his son Richard, who is born and brought up a Christian, is impressed by the absurdity of not practising what is preached, by the utter fatuity of the evangelical activities of Missionaries consisting of Charity Balls, Christmas Trees for children, and a vast concern for everybody else's soul except their own.

All you have in this play is a sort of historical sketching of the religious evolution of a family, all brutally done up but which would have lent itself to better treatment in a novel.

M. G. B.

ART OF SELF-DEFENCE

"DAND-PATTA," by L. B. Bhopatkar, M.A. LL.B., Poona. 3rd Edition, Price Rs. 1-8.

Mr. Bhopatkar is not only a lawyer but a physical culturist of some standing and this is not the first work he has written on the subject. The treatise is written with a view to help readers how to defend themselves against their opponents or ruffians when they are attacked. The work is very comprehensive. As the writer says it is the duty of every citizen to defend himself with the means available to him at the time.

Mr. Bhopatkar himself is an expert in the line and has taken keen interest in all games and body-building exercises. Every Indian youth must make it his religious duty to improve his physique as the process is not a costly one. The author again and again impresses upon his readers that he has written the book with a view that the principle of physical culture taught therein may be made applicable in our every day lives. The book as such is, therefore, a valuable one.

A LIFE OF HITLER

HITLER. By M. P. Nene (Atmaram Printing Press, Baroda, Rs. 1/2, pp. 82).

This is a short life of the German dictator Hitler, on whose high handed and disgusting acts the world's attention is now concentrated. It is now several months since Hitler made himself the supreme arbiter of the destinies of Germans, but neither he nor his followers appear to realise that a nation cannot advance merely by repression of a minority, whether political or religious. We are afraid when Hitlerism has passed away the only deeds by which he will be known to posterity will be his persecution of the Jews and the Communists and the daylight robberies committed by his followers in the name of German nationalism.

The writer says that Hitler has achieved much for the good of Germany; the world has yet to know it. The whole German Press is regimented and it is difficult to know really what is happening there. So far, his work has been purely destructive.

The biography, though well written, shows a marked bias for Hitler.

Fiction

A CRUDE STORY

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: By Paul Trent. (Published by Ward Lock and Co., Price 3s. 6d.)

The Publishers announce twenty-eight earlier novels by the author of "It Might Have Been"; but I am afraid this book is a crude performance from beginning to end. It is wholly devoid of humour, you will search in vain for one striking sentiment or phrase, and where the author tries to mitigate the consistent dullness of his narrative by throwing in some perfectly incredible examples of his credulity of the way things are done at the League of Nations, we have the spectacle of a schoolboy picturing the working of the British Cabinet. It is a long narrative of adventures that never come off, of storms that brew ahead, all smooth sailing and no disaster, of successes that come too cheaply to deserve the name and a love affair that ends as it has always ended where two young people love each other without anybody else's opposition.

Sally Boyd, a millionaire girl, is in love with Christopher Blair, a proud, capable, egotistical man, convinced of his importance to the world, but quite incapable of holding two ideas in his head at one time. He has a cramping obsession of the importance what occupies him at the moment and spurns the insistent overtures of his fiancee for fear of incurring the imputation of marrying for riches. He is on the look out for some dramatic moment to emerge a hero. Scarabia in Africa, misruled by American negroes, rouses his holy anger and the apparent helplessness of the European nations concerned in the ordered government of that strip of African territory offers him easy opportunity for pulling off a scoop. He fits out an expedition on his own responsibility and is anonymously financed by his fiancee. With a few colleagues, a couple of machine guns, and a few hundred rifles, he swoops down on Scarabia. The Government crumbles without offering any resistence and a democratic constitution is substituted, and he returns to England with his name echoed in every quarter of the globe and certain diamond and gold concessions in the hinterland of Scarabia, to marry Sally Boyd.

M.G.B.

VULGAR AND NOT FUNNY

"Cocktail Time" by Starr Wood.—T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London E. C.

This is a disgusting publication and we are surprised that the publishers hav the impertinence to send it out for review.

It consists of about 45 sketches, each illustrating a "suggestive" joke. Neither the pictures nor the jokes have much humour in them but they have a great deal of dirt, and, after turning over the pages to the end, one is left with a feeling of nausea, as well as regret that a talented artist should prostitute his brush by pandering to the lowest kind of indecency and vulgarity without once being witty.

The Publishers announce that, "Puritans will not buy the book, at least not openly, but they will probably borrow it....." It may appeal to Puritans—perhaps they are the chief market for dirty publications—but it is unlikely that any cultured person would waste his money on this publication or ever care to borrow it. Had a Frenchman done it, it might have compensated with genuine wit for the revolting pictures of extravagantly developed breasts and stomachs and posteriors. But while Gallic genius can lift indecency on to the plane of intellect the Saxon when he wants to be indecent drags his intellect into the gutter.

B. G. H.

URDU HISTORY OF SICILY

TARIKH-E-SAQALIYYAH VOL. I. By Saiyed Riyasat Ali Nadvi. Maarif Press, Azamgarh. U.P. 6-1/2 x 10. Pp. 30+516. Rs. 4.

The book under notice is a detailed history of the various Muhammadan dynasties that ruled in Sicily for about 270 years prior to the Crusades. It is gratifying to see that a systematic history of the famous island has come to be written for the first time in Urdu in a consolidated form, and that too, by an Indian Mussalman. Indeed the way in which the learned writer has collected and arranged his materials from scattered sources, is very creditable. The style is also readable from start to finish.

The book deals with the history of the island of Sicily from the very ancient times and about 70 pages have been devoted to this important subject. The remaining pages are full of accounts of various skirmishes and battles waged by the Mussalmans and the Christians to obtain supremacy over Sicily from time to time. The description is in several places very spirited and bears testimony of the religious fervour of the writer.

"Tarikh-e-Saqaliah" is worthy of a careful perusal by every thoughtful Mussalman inasmuch as it throws lurid light on the causes which led the Mussalmans to lose their little but magnificent empire, and reduced them to the position of mere helots in a land over which they had ruled with great pomp for 270 years. The book is sure to prove an eye-opener to the present-day Mussalmans. But the case of Sicily is perhaps the worst in one respect, at least when compared with that of Spain. The downfall was common and the final expulsion or wholesale conversion to Christianity under most tragic circumstances—all in the name of religion—was also common to both countries. But in the case of this island it was the Mussalmans themselves who had most shamelessly invited the Christians to come and crush their fellow-co-religionists.

The second volume, which is in preparation, will deal with the achievements of the Mussalmans of Sicily in the domain of Science, Art, and Culture.

Mark Twain No Prude

No Shady Side Of His Hidden From World, Says Biographer

Mark Twain never wrote "Rabelaisian stories," declares Albert Bigelow Paine.

All that, he says, "is a lot of gossip"; and as Mr. Paine is Mark Twain's biographer and coexecutor with Mr. Clemens's daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, he ought to know.

Interviewed by the "Herald Tribune" Mr. Paine made clear, however, that Mark Twain "was no prude":

"Mark Twain was a Mississippi River pilot, a miner, a man among men: he used rich words on proper occasions, but there is nothing in the vast pile of papers in the Lincoln Warehouse at 1201 Third Avenue that you could call off color."

This is how the rumor got around:

"It resulted from a statement I made in 'Mark Twain's Biography' that considerable work of Twain's remained unpubished. People began to wonder why, and soon the story got started that the reason was that the family or myself or somebody was hiding it from the world. Then that idea was elaborated. Nothing could be further from the fact."

The complete biography will fill about six volumes, including the two already published. The public will have to wait "many, many years" for the remainder, for Mr. Clemens ordered that the full work should not be published until a hundred years after his death. That will be about the year 2010.

HIS WRITING METHODS

Mr. Paine gives some hints of Mark Twain's writing methods:

"Mark Twain like every other writer had a habit of starting a thing without much purpose and usually without much enthusiasm, and not going far with it. He began to see he was running often into burlesque and exaggeration and presently discouraged himself, discovering that what he was doing was not valuable material and he set it aside. There is nothing among all that material—and there's no great amount of it to-day—that it in the slightest degree objectionable except for the reason that it is inferior in kind and equality.

"Mark Twain, of course, was a genius, and genius has a habit of not knowing whether it is producing a good thing or a poor thing—not until it has had time to cool. Anybody could write as well as Mark Twain at his worst; Mark Twain at his best was unapproachable; probably I've said that somewhere before, but you can repeat it. Because the trustees of the estate and Clara Clemens and I, who are the literary executors, have not given all these papers to the public we have been a good deal criticized. A young man in an excellent book stated I had written him I thought any further books about Mark Twain were unnecessary. Of course, I never said anything of the kind. The more books written about Mark Twain the better I am satisfied."

The Punishment Of Crime

THE LAWBREAKER: A Critical Study of the Modern Testament of Crime. By E. Roy Colvert and Theodora Calvert. (Routledge. 7s. 6d. net).

The authors of the book are of opinion that "every thinking citizen has a responsibility to get to know the true facts about crime to study the means whereby it is sought to combat it, and thus become part of an enlightened public opinion." Theirs is a careful and illuminating effort to provide some of the indispensable information, and to interpret it with commonsense and humanity, writes Mr. R. A. Scott-James in the "Christian Science Monitor." Old primitive ideas about crime die hard. Punishment for crime is still often confused with punishment for "sin." The "antiquated doctrine" of retribution still lingers in the minds of judges and juries. The theory of deterrence needs to be applied with discrimination; and if the ideal is that offenders should be reformed, "many of them should be kept out of prison."

The authors do not take so pessimistic a view about the supposed "crime wave" in Britain as that which is so often presented in the press. They point out that much of the reported increase in crime is really due to the greater readiness to-day to bring certain kinds of cases into court; that serious crimes of violence against the person in Britain are now fewer than before the war, and that the large majority of crimes are "crimes against property." They adduce good reasons for concluding that many of these are committed by persons who have been affected by unemployment or overcrowded dwellings. In Leeds, for example, the number of larcencies increased suddenly when the cuts in unemployment pay took effect in 1931." Of course, they do not overlook the fact that the motor-car has increased facilities for the activities of burglars and "smash-and-grab" raiders.

MACHINERY OF JUSTICE.

In a chapter on the machinery of justice they strongly oppose a suggestion that the police should carry firearms; and urge that in the trial of offenders sentence should often be withheld until the court has received expert advice as to suitable treatment. The chief object of the authors is to consider the methods of treating criminals which will be best for themselves and best for the community—which will give them a chance to recover their morale and not become a permanent danger to society.

They agree at once that there is no single method. Indeed, that is a principal defect of the present system—that all convicted persons are likely to be treated in the same sort of way, irrespective of their characters. The contention that prisoners to-day receive too much kindness is disproved by the known failure of the harsh prison system of the nineteenth century and by the evidence of a large majority of experienced prison officials. "The statistics show that of the recidivists received into prison, the percentage width over 20 previous convictions is rising, while the percentage of those with one to five previous convictions is falling, a fact which gives strong support to the view that the present-day recidivist is much more a legacy from our old prison methods than the product of the new."

Their conclusion is: Abolish the short sentence for petty crimes; keep as many people as possible out of prison, treating those who need treatment according to their requirements. As for those who must go to prison, provide them with reasonable work, and do not be afraid to give them an incentive to work well by paying them for what they do. The authors are against flogging and against capital punishment, and denounce a severe sentence passed on a certain company promoter which "did not pretend to aim at reformation" and was a "purely deterrent punishment." Can we justify morally," they ask, "the ruin of this man's life in order to educate other business men in methods of honesty? Ought other members of the community to accept their education at such a price?"

That question will illustrate their whole attitude to the problem of crime. Even the criminal in their view, is a human being who must not be offered up as a sacrifice to society. A nation's civilization may be judged "by the respect which it shows and the opportunity which it provides for the development of human personality, in even its weakest and least attractive manifestations."

Defence Of Astrology

"JATAKAPARIJATA" in two Volumes (about 1,360 pages in all) by Mr. V. Subramanya Sastri, B.A., 50, 3rd Cross Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore. Price Rs. 14.

This is an English translation of the Sanskrit original. It is an excellent and admirable treatise and Mr. Sastri has done a great service to students of astronomy, who are ignorant of Sanskrit, and he deserves to be congratulated

When a series of misfortunes visit a man, when he finds that every effort made by him proves futile, he believes that it must be the mischief of planets and generally rushes to astrologers who are found in such large numbers in Bombay—and it is the predictions of these so-called astrologers which sometimes lead some to ask whether "astrology" is really a science!

Viewed from the stand-point of other sciences, there can be no doubt it is also a science. Time was when astrology was held in high esteem, when predictions made by great astrologers used to come true with startling precision. But it is not so now.

Many causes have contributed to such a state,—one of them is some of the astrologers do not properly master the science and begin to give out their predictions, which invariably prove false, thus bringing the science and themselves into contempt They forget that this science is vast and deep and that it is difficult to get to the bottom or perfection.

There is another class of people who have been ridiculing this science, by asserting that man's efforts alone are responsible for a person's fail or rise, misery or happiness, in spite of the fact that thousands of instances could be cited that there "is no trying against fate". Witness for instance two persons carrying on identical kinds of business, in the same building or street, and one getting rich and the other thinking of closing his shop. It is ridiculous to suggest that the latter failed for want of efforts. Every man struggles and does his best and yet circumstances compel him to think of closing his shop. What must thi sbe due to?

Every man on experiences a few happy days in his life, be it for two years, 4 years or 8 years and they are such as would make him remember them for the rest of his life. It is this period which one should try to find out from one's horoscope, and he should then make it a point to observe certain rules set down in this science for embarking upon important undertakings by reference to the position of the planets, so that one may be certain that such an undertaking will be crowned with success, because the forces exerted by the planets will tend to produce benefit results, without any great effort on his part.

It is not the object of this review to belittle one's "efforts" and to applaud "fate", but to point out that both these should go hand in hand, for achieving success

Astrology consists of 3 parts: the 1st is astronomy, by which the exact planetary positions for basing astrological facts can be found; the 2nd deals with the influence of such planets on the earth and the individuals, and the third and the most important is horoscopy, dealing with an individual's planets and their good and bad aspects or effects on him. It is this most important part which the "Jatakaparijata" contains.

The original "Jatakaparijata" in Sanskrit is a real fountain of astrology and in fact it is the only standard work worth the name and contains all that is choice or best in "Gargasamhita", "Parashara Samhita", "Saravali", "Brihitjataka" and is an exxcellent epitome of horoscopy which is difficult to be found in any of the books, the original being the production of that renowned authr Vaidyanath Dikshit, who lived in 15th century. In this book, Vaidyanath Dikshit has brought together most judiciously, exceptionally valuable material from several works of classical authors, and has also touched on almost all the branches of this vast and interesting science.

Mr. V. Subramanya Sastri besides giving a translation in English of the "Jatakaparijata" has also given explanatory notes, or illustrations, where such elucidations are considered necessary. In are considered necessary. In short Mr. Shastri has spared no pains to collect together and quote all available passages fully, to make it an ideal compendium on Astrology.

Thus, the "Jatakaparijata" translated by Mr. Sastri is an admirable and excellent book, both for beginners and advanced students, and the so-called astrologers of to-day would do well to have these two volumes on their book shelf, so that they may refer to them with the help of the complete index so laboriously prepared by Mr Sastri, before giving out predictions.

V. M. N.

A UTOPIAN STORY

American Novelist Paints Picture Of World 1000 Years Hence

Mr. Robert Herrick, author of romantic novels, has tried his hand at a "looking-backward" story. The title of the book, "sometime" (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, would indicate that the author is not hopeful that his views will have much effect in the near future writes a critic in the "Literary Digest."

Mr Herrick pictures an idealistic, Utopian civilization existing a thousand years hence and centred in the imaginary city of Khartum, Africa. Here the some of its advantages: Airplanes keep up with the sun, averaging more than a thousand miles an hour: garden fragrances are wafted, by synthetic processes, into the city; there is a lethal chamber in which persons dissatisfied with life may decently die: eugenics governs reproduction; every one is engaged in some activity, and no one lacks the necessities of life; existence is greatly simplified because people have learned how to master machinery instead of being slaves to it.

Aided by this perspective the author then casts his eyes back at the United States.

Western civilization, it seems, had pretty well destroyed itself by wars, culminating in a war with Orientals. The "coup de grace" was administered by nature, which buried us in a new ice age. New York, Detroit, and other cities are now objects of archeological excavation Felix the philosopher of Khartum, visits the relics and, as his crowning service to mankind, elucidates the causes of our downfall.

What he discovers is enough. Peace and quiet we never had—the roar of our subways was barbaric; social justice was but a name; lawyers were "experts feeding like maggots in the gut of society;" priests were "superstitious mongers"; doctors were a "priestly class of pill givers"; journalism was a "scavenger occupation;" philanthropists were "sold" ridiculous, grandiose projects, "Rockmel" Center, for example, which, says Felix, must have been New York's lethal chambers! And college presidents!

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1933

CANNOT SERVE BOTH

An after dinner speech is not always taken very seriously, either by the audience or the speaker, and sometimes its only use is as an aid to the digestive processes which are set in motion after a sumptuous dinner. Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty was very complimentary to the Viceroy, naturally enough, to the Assembly and to everybody else and ended with a few inanities, which were trotted out to round off the function. The Viceroy repeated his desire to be a "constitutional Governor-General" and promised India to serve his full term and thus speed up the progress of "constitutional reforms." We do not know whether speeches divorced from reality have any real value in this country, but we can assure both the Viceroy and Sir R. K. S. Chetty that the public are not likely to be taken in by such empty words at the present juncture.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

..We are surprised that a man like the Assembly President, who was once a Congressman and an ardent Swarajist, could have believed that the powers and safeguards which the British Government are going to give to their representatives in India can be made ineffective, or as he said "rusty by non-user." He is living in a fool's paradise, if he really believes all the twaddle for which he made himself responsible. Is it possible to build up a new India on such political quicksands? What are these extraordinary and despotic powers given to the Viceroy and the Governors for, except to be made use of for purposes which are quite obvious.

Now that the British investors have been alarmed by the frantic propaganda of Mr. Churchill and his friends and Indians are becoming more alive to their rights and responsibilities, there is bound to be a clash between the two sooner or later, rather sooner than later. And yet here is a constitutional pundit telling us there is a possibility of such extraordinary powers getting "rusty by non-user." The only charitable interpretation we can put on this excessive co-operation with unrealities and non-co-operation with facts is that Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty is over-powered by a sense of his own importance in the general scheme of things and does not properly appreciate what he is talking about.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The President of the Assembly was also good enough to say that powers and privileges have been secured by parliaments "more by usage and convention than by Acts of the Imperial Parliament." That may be true of those far-flung parts of the British Empire where Britain's own children have made their homes and have been granted Dominion Status, but it cannot hold good in a country like India, which is and will always continue to be, as far as it lies in the power of our rulers, the "brightest jewel in the British Crown." That India, which has nothing in common with Britain in religion, colour or civilisation, can and will ever be treated or trusted like Australia or Canada, or even South Africa is out of the question.

It was further stated in the course of the speech that the impending trade negotiations between India and Japan on Indian soil were another "milestone in the progress of India towards full autonomy." If autonomy can be attained through such negotiations we wish the speaker joy of it, though he ought to know better. We do not think that the Assembly President is doing any service either to himself or to his country by speeches which have nothing to do with the actualities of the situation, and are a grave breach of the neutrality he is expected to observe.

DIVIDED DUTY.

The Viceroy repeated his desire to work for the good of India by remaining here for the full term of his office and said that he would like to be a "constitutional Governor-General." We do not know how he expects to fulfil his heart's desire through the Die-hard attitude he has been adopting. Does he think that that constitutional progress of the country can be hastened by keeping the largest, the most influential, the best organised political party out of the negotiations which are now going on in England or India? Does he really believe that there is the slightest possibility of there ever being any real co-operation between India and Britain, as long as the Congress is kept out and treated with contempt?

The Assembly President mouthed pious sentiments about co-operation between India and Britain, but we ask him whether he suggests that that object can be attained by the present methods of Simla or Whitehall? We are not concerned with the family traditions of Lord Willingdon. India will judge him by his official acts and not by his sentiments or words which are divorced from practice. We are willing to give him the fullest credit for his friendly sentiments and we do not doubt his desire to become a constitutional Governor-General. But he has gone the wrong way about it, because he has a divided duty. He cannot serve both Tory reactionaries and a people aspiring for political freedom.

Publish The Report

The Textile Industry Protection Bill which Sir Joseph Bhore introduced in the Assembly on Monday is only a tentative measure, made necessary by the forthcoming negotiations with Japanese and British textile interests. It seeks to extend the present protection to Indian textiles for a period of six months, whereafter the whole question of protection will be considered in the light of the negotiations. The Bill is sure to get through the House without any serious difficulty. Most elected members will support it as it protects a great national industry, and the Government interests will do likewise for the additional reason that the Bill gives preference to Britain.

Millowners, however, should take due notice of the growing opposition in some quarters to high and continued tariff duties that weigh heavily on the poor consumer. It is necessary for them to improve their efficiency and reduce costs to a larger extent than they have so far done, so that it should be possible for them to do with lower duties in the future. Protection should not be allowed to operate as a premium on inefficiency. We must certainly combat Japanese and other foreign competition. But at the same time we may learn something from Japanese and other countries about improved methods of production.

The question of protection is no longer the simple one that it used to be for years. Many diverse interests have now got to be protected, and it is not easy to adjust them. It is chiefly for this reason that the Government asked the Tariff Board to investigate the whole question carefully with due regard to all the interests involved. The Board's report is now with the Government, and we do not see why it is being treated as a secret document. As the final decision on the question is to be postponed for six months it will be improper for Government to withhold the report from the public so long. They ought to publish it at once and thus enable the public to discuss this import public issue in the light of all the facts and figures gathered by the Tariff Board.

Press Views

Useless Sacrifice

If it is quite on the cards, the Government of India's condition is that there should be no civil disobedience by word or deed. Even individual civil disobedience must be withdrawn. Mahatmaji must frankly and unequivocally withdraw it. As long as it is kept in being it acts as an irritant on the nerves of the Government without doing any good to the country. It is an unnecessary and useless sacrifice which the followers of Mahatmaji are called upon to make.

Gandhiji said he would seek peace more than imprisonment and that probably it was a matter of shame to him that he took his comrades to prison and came out of it by fasting. He can bring all out, including the old and the new prisoners, by saying that in his quest for peace he does not want to keep the old fire burning."—"Sind Observer".

The Main Question

Gandhiji said that if the Government had a will for peace he knew that the Congress had the will, then peace could be had. We are afraid this is talking a little beside the point. The main question before the Congress at the present moment is not one of peace or no peace. What is to be decided now is whether the time has not come when the Congress should change its present policy or at any rate its present programme. And this question should be settled without any reference to the attitude of the Government, whatever that may be. If the circumstances demand that Civil Disobedience should be withdrawn, let it be withdrawn whether or not the Government is willing to come to terms. It will be best now not to talk of terms at all. —"Mussalman".

INDIANS IN KENYA

The position of Indians in Kenya has long been most unsatisfactory, and to judge from the statement issued by their deputation to India, it may deteriorate considerably in the near future unless timely precautions are taken. The Indians in the Colony number 37,000 as against 15,000 Europeans and three million Africans. But the small European minority dominates the situation politically and economically, to the prejudice of the native community as well as the Indian residents.

The main grievance of Indians with regard to the recent constitutional changes in the Colony has long been about representation in the local legislature. Failing to get effective representation they boycotted the Council till the middle of 1933 when the East African Indian National Congress suspended the policy of non-co-operation in response to an appeal from the Europeans for co-operation in tackling several grave economic problems confronting the Colony.

The Europeans, however, soon made it clear that they did not want Indian co-operation on the basis of equality. They rather demanded that they should have statutory control over the entire Colonial finance. This was an impossible demand but one can see from the statement issued by the deputation from Kenya how the local Government lend support to it. It is stated therein that very recently the Governor issued an order forbidding the Indian members in the Council to discuss a particuar taxation bill before the House. The result of such a flagrantly unjust policy has been, says the statement, that "the Indian community is in constant danger of losing its economic position and the few unequal political rights that it now possesses in the country."

The Indians, therefore, justly demand adequate and effective representation in the Council and also a common voters register based on an equal franchise both for Indians and Europeans. The conceding of this demand is the only means of securing full co-operation from the Indian community in Kenya. The demand is also modest enough to be fully supported by the Government of India. But we doubt if Indians abroad can get full justice until they are free in their own country.

ADVISE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS

Advantages Of Countries Other Than England

By "Hippocrates"

Owing to the fact that many Indians are now, for economic and other considerations, seriously considering of going elsewhere than England to specialize in medicine and surgery, I hope you will permit me to give to your readers an idea of how the M. D. London and the F.R.C.S. England are obtained, and the advantages of going to the Continent or America to get similar experience and practice.

THE M. D. LONDON

It requires a lot of money and time to acquire this degree. They have made it a very exclusive and expensive affair. A graduate in medicine from Indian Universities will find that the only exemption his Indian qualifications will allow him is the matriculation examination. He must begin again from the first year to obtain his M.B.B.S. in the London University.

There is nothing wonderful about this study. Students who study in London for the qualifications of other English Universities and Colleges get the same course of studies and experience. One, therefore, must work seriously to pass the M.B.B.S. The M.D. can be obtained two years after passing the M.B., and a student can submit a thesis to obtain it. He has the choice of five branches to select. He may pass it in Sanitary Medicine, Mental, Gynaecology, General Medicine or any well-known speciality. Everybody knows that to prepare a thesis is not so very difficult, and coachers are very helpful.

The candidate for this degree, generally, has to read a lot, and he has the opportunity of seeing a good deal of practical work. When qualified he is far from being an experienced physician. Like the rest he had a good deal to learn, and not a few never become clinicians at all if they have no natural gift.

THE F. R. C. S. (ENGLAND).

A graduate from here must pass the M.R.C.S. before appearing for the primary F.R.C.S. This consists of an examination in Anatomy and Physiology. To keep up the standard of this qualification only thirty per cent of passes is allowed at each examination. Candidates at this examination are not examined for what they are expected to know, but rather for what they are expected not to know. The fees are high, so that candidates must be prepared to meet the expenses of repeated failures. It is a tedious examination which taxes the mental and physical conditions of a candidate enormously—one may say uselessly.

For instance, the object of asking for minute details and a good deal of embryology which is of little or no practical use to even a surgeon. Candidates for this diploma may operate on dead bodies, but none are allowed to handle patients and to acquire practice even in minor operations. In Edinburgh they are not allowed to see an operation at close quarters. All they can do is to sit in the galleries of the operating amphitheatre and watch an operation at a distance.

Even in England, where better practical work can be done when preparing for this examination, a man does not become a surgeon on obtaining the coveted diploma. He has

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

CALLOUS AS USUAL.

While all India has condemned the use of the Andamans as a penal settlement, Government seem determined to flout public opinion in the matter.

In answer to a question in the Assembly on the subject Sir Harry Haig stated that "Government did not propose to change the existing principle."

It is difficult to imagine, however, what principle of humanity or justice is involved in transporting thousands of people out of their country to an unhealthy place condemned not only by the public but also by a Government Committee after full investigation.

Sir Harry coolly observed that only 23 convicts died of pneumonia in Andamans in 1932, the incidence being less than in Indian jails taken as a whole." We wonder how he is juggling with his figures for we cannot believe that there is any jail in India that has had a worse record of mortality from pneumonia or other diseases in general except in the abnormal conditions of an epidemic.

PROTECT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Bill empowering State Railways to run their own motor services is likely to be a menace to private enterprise in motor transport unless the interests of the latter are duly safeguarded.

The restriction of the privilege to State Railways can only limit the sphere of injury caused by the Bill and that too to a small extent. State Railways, having certain special monopolist privileges, may use them in crippling private enterprise by unduly cutting down their bus fares and otherwise.

It is unfortunate that in most of the discussions on the Railroad competition, the interests of the roads have been sadly neglected.

It is up to the Assembly to see that the Bill provides due safeguards against cut-throat competition.

A LAST RESORT.

It is evident from the number of heated questions put in the Assembly that the membership of the W. E. Conference was going abegging and that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was selected as a last resort.

Sir C. P. is an expert in many lines such as law, commerce, diplomacy, economics and other allied subjects, and from the official point of view is safety personified. He cannot honestly be accused by the bureaucracy of defending the public cause against that of officialdom.

We have no doubt Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and his companion would have agreed to serve on the W. E. Conference, if they had been nominated members, but the Government preferred to send a man who knew nothing about economics, wedged in between two Europeans whose financial interests were hostile to those of Indians.

CONTROL OF HAWKERS.

Definite proposals have now been made by the Municipal Commissioner for the control of the hawkers in the City, and it should at last be possible to minimise the nuisance considerably.

At present most of the rules for localising the hawkers to certain areas and preventing their ingress into others are not observed and the nuisance is spreading daily.

While there is no doubt the working of the Encroachment Department results in a great deal of hardship to a large number of innocent hawkers, there are others who make the lives of the citizens miserable by their cries, their truculence and their general behaviour.

Bombay has been accustomed to hawkers and, perhaps, will not agree to do without them, but it is possible to keep them under control and with a little more supervision it may be possible to attain this object.

PATHETIC INDEED.

The efforts being made in the Bombay Legislative Council by some of the independent members to improve upon the Karachi Municipal Bill and make it more useful to the public are very pathetic indeed!

It is impossible to do any service to the country or to the masses through the Bombay Legislative Council, because it is the most reactionary body in the whole country.

Mr. P. D. Kulkarni moved an amendment to the Karachi Municipal Bill deleting the provision for eight nominations to the Municipality by the Government, and it was thrown out.

The Government have not used this power properly all these years and we have only to look to the City Municipal Corporation or to the Improvement Trust to find out the truth of this statement.

Readers' Views

VILE PARLE BRIDGE SCANDAL

From S. G. Gandhi.

In your issue of 25th I read a letter regarding "Overhead Bridge Scandal of Vile-Parle". I beg to confirm the views of the writer and further beg to point out that it is a high-handed policy of the Railway authorities in not allowing the people of Vile-Parle the use of the bridge and not even caring to make any arrangements of any sort to give a passage of any kind either.

They expect the Municipality to pay for a new Over-head Bridge, which th Collector and the Railway Advisory Committee connrm. But it seems none of the parties have carefully examined the public view. The Railway in the capacity of an earning body must give all the facilities to the contributors of their income. The Municipality is not an earning body but what it recovers is paid over towards the general welfare of the town. Then why should the public be doubly taxed to maintain a bridge on the Railway line at their cost. The Railway Company has given such egresses on several stations on the line; are they being maintained by Bombay Municipality? If not, the Railway has no right to ask the same from Vile-Parle Municipality. They have recently erected an Over-head Bridge at Chowpatty, did Municipality contribute for the same? There can be no hard and fast rule on the subject.

The Railway is not competent to set an efficient check on those hawkers, beggars, shoe blacks, etc., whose very home is railway carriages and whose very living is derived from earnings in railway carriages. Does the Railway Company realise that a few trespassers on the Over-head Bridge are much better than thousands cheating the Railway openly.

But the whole thing is that none but the Vile-Parle public is to be blamed for their insults and inconveniences. They have not the courage to fight for their legal rights of a passage on the line for their convenience. If a regular agitation is carried by the leading residents, I am sure the Railway will have to bow down.

The Late Mr. Kekobad Murzban

From Shavaksha M. Gazdar.

Twenty days have passed since the sad death of Mr. Kekobad Marzban, one of the best educationist of the Bombay Presidency and the Principal of the Bharda New High School.

Other schools, private tuition classes, University Senate, the Teachers' Union, and other private institutions, with which the deceased had connection have already called condolence meetings and passed resolutions to express their deep sympathy for the untimely and most lamentable death of Mr. Kekobad Marzban and sent copies of the resolution to his bereaved family.

It is really a matter of utmost regret and surprise that the pupils (past and present) of the Bharda New High School of which the late Mr. Kekobad Marzban was the joint founder, the proprietor, and principal have not as yet done anything.

Poorly Paid Nurses

From A. B. P. N. A.

Although it is publicly admitted that the country is in need of a large body of trained nurses, yet no attention has been paid to the question whether there is any inducement of a decent living to be made by following the nursing profession. It is noteworthy that during the last few years the standard of wages has gone down very steadily till to-day nurses are asked to work 12 hours a day for meagre pittances.

For example, one large well-equipped hospital in Bombay for Gujeratis only pays its fully trained nurses Rs. 60/ per month without any food, while the untrained nurses get from 30/ to 35/ rupees. It does not require great imagination to estimate that more than half the amount earned goes in providing oneself with meals, washing, etc. The instance cited by me is not an isolated case, as several other large hospitals have no higher standards but the hospital mentioned is easily the worst in spite of charging its patients rather handsomely.

Now, Sir, to become a qualified nurse takes the best part of five years in the leading Government hospitals and even after several years' experience if we are to earn the miserable salary of Rs. 60/, it is certainly no inducement for any sensible woman to take to the nursing profession. Further, it may be mentioned that a nurse's salary is cut if she absents herself even on medical grounds.

It certainly seems a pity that the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association has done nothing so far to improve the status and prospects of displomaed nurses.

WHY RELIGION IS IN BAD ODOUR

From "Zorastrian"

I have read in your valued column (Monday) an account of the speeches at the all Faiths Conference held at Chicago.

It is devoutly to be wished that as a result of the holding of this all religions' conference, man's belief in God and true religion will be strengthened and that it will be restored in those quarters where unhappily it is shaken or lost.

Now, Sir, what is the chief reason that religion has been brought into bad odour in these times? The reason is not far to seek. It is that those who profess to be religious fall into the error of offering mere lip service to it and do not make the sublime precepts of religion the rule and measure of all their tempers in common life. In the practice of daily life they are not, as religion requires upright and godly and sober and righteous and loving which alone, according to all creeds, is the truest worship of God.

Instead of being honest and scrupulous in their dealings and exact in their mercantile transactions some men professing to be religious have fleeced the public, have issued lying prospectuses of bubble companies and have ended in gigantic bankruptcies, thereby making religion a scoff and a by-word; and these men blame the religion of which they are so unworthy professors. In this connection what a noted minister of religion in England says about Christians applies equally to men professing other Faiths. He says:—

"Professions should always be suppotred by facts, or else they are deceits and hypocrisies. A Christian professes to be a child of God and an heir of heaven. Now, Christian, if you profess this, your life must prove it or else, if your life gives the lie to your religious pretensions, you stand convicted of a flagrant falsehood, a fraud on men and a felony against God. It is a high crime and a misdemeanor for a man to assume the name of a son of God when he is utterly devoid of the divine nature and lives in unholiness.... How has Christ been dishonoured and put to an open shame by ungodly men who have dared to take his name upon themselves. ... Men say: 'Are these Christians, these mean, covetous, quarrelsome, domineering or boastful people? then we will sooner be infidels than Christians.' Out upon you, ye caricatures of Godliness. How dreadful will be your punishment if you die in your present state? Repent of your sin and ask of God grace to make your profession sincere; and if you will not do this, at least be honest enough to give up your false profession, for you do but degrade both it and yourself. There is no necessity, surely, to add to your innumerable sins, this sin of hypocrisy. What gain you by it? Nay, Sir, if you must serve mammon and the devil, serve them: but why with superogation of iniquity must you pretend to serve God?....."

"Sermons on Holiness" by Charles Spurgeon published by Passmore and Alabaster, 4 Paternoster Buildings, London E. C. for Re. 1-8.

Crime Investigation In Janjira State

From V. R. Dighe.

A sensational report has come to my knowledge in connection with the treatment that is being meted out to some of the suspects for their alleged complicity in a theft of valuables reported to be worth about rupees five thousand, committed in a post office near Shrivardhan in Janjira State. It is reported that these victims are daily being taken as suspects to the police 'thana' and there subjected to vrious sorts of torture with a view of extracting some clue or confession from them.

These suspects, who are young educated men and hail from respectable families have up-to-now, I understand, not been presented before any magistrate who would consider the advisability or otherwise of such procedure. It is extremely surprising why such illegal procedure should be adopted to torture innocent people on mere suspicion when the proper course is to institute a judicial inquiry before a proper tribunal.

The State authorities by conniving at the lapses on the part of the police are indirectly helping the lawlessness in the State.

It is hoped that the State authorities will promptly take the necessary steps to put a stop to this illegal procedure which is unworthy of any civilized government.

Rat Scare In Bombay Council

Sir G Hoossein Discourages Adjournment Move

POONA, Aug 29.

To-day, the Bombay Legislative Council met from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Balooch asked a short notice question regarding plague in Poona.

PLAGUE FIGURES.

Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, replying at length stated that plague started in Poona City on January 18, and in the Cantonment on March 30. In the city, 362 houses had been disinfected and 106 houses whitewashed.

93,687 persons had been inoculated and 48.515 rats destroyed in the city.

As far as the Cantonment was concerned 12,224 persons had been inoculated and 295 rats killed. Poster and leaflet propaganda had been carried on, but disinfectants had not been supplied to poor people. The work was being done by the authorities, as some of the disinfectants were dangerous to handle. Upto August 26, 93,687 inoculations had been done and it was hoped to inoculate about 2,000 per day. In the City there were six permanent doctors and four inoculators had been appointed.

140 DEATHS.

Replying to supplementary questions, the Minister said that 9,456 tubes of vaccine, sufficient for 60,000 persons had been supplied to the city, while 248 persons had been treated free in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of these 41 were discharged cured, and 140 died. 67 persons were under treatment at present. There was no quarantine in Poona and none was advocated. Statistics for the week-ending Saturday showed that there were 128 attacks and 77 deaths.

ADJOURN SESSIONS.

Dr. Callacao asked if the Government were not taking serious responsibility by continuing the session of the Council in spite of the virulence of plague. He urged that the Council be adjourned at the end of the week.

Mr. Bakhale complained that sufficient vaccine was not supplied to private doctors, in consequence of which, people who went usually in the evening for inoculation had to go away, as 5 tubes supplied only sufficed for 30 people.

The Minister said that as there was wastage, only five tubes at a time were supplied, but private doctors could have as many tubes as they wanted.

SUPPLY OF VACCINE.

A member stated that a private relief fund had been opened for 2,000 people in the Cantonment who had been forced to leave their houses. He urged upon the Minister to give urgent attention to the question of liberal supply of vaccine.

At this stage, Sir Ghulam Hoosein intervening informed the House that Government were averse to interfere with the internal affairs of a local body, 4/5ths of whose Members were elected by the people. He expressed the hope that the Members would not be afraid of rats. He assured the House that all members would reach their homes safely. He however gave no encouragement to the plea for an early adjournment.

The House then proceeded to discuss an amendment to Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Karachi.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment to Section 19 (1) that no salaried servant of the Government shall be eligible for election as Mayor or Deputy Mayor of the Corporation.

Mr. Ewbank remarked that no such provision existed in Bombay, and the matter of selection of its Mayor might be left to the Corporation of Karachi. In the case of a small Borough Municipality, it might be suitable but not for a big City like Karachi.

The amendment on being put to vote was lost.

Several amendments of minor importance by the same member were rejected after short discussions.—A. P.

14th ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

The 14th Engineering Conference of the Mech. Engineers' Association will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) from 10-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Mr. W. B. Bradford (A.M.I. Mech. E. A.M.I.E.E.) Chief Engineer Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd., will preside.

All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

The following will be the programme:—

10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Election of the President. President's Address. Adoption of the annual Report and Accounts. Resolutions sanctioned by the President. Adoption of the New Constitution (as suggested by the Council of the Past-Presidents). Election of the Managing Committee and office Bearers.

3-p.m. to 5 p.m. Reading of Engineering Papers. 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Light Refreshments etc., 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Engineering Film Show, featuring, "A Visit to the Krupps Works" and "Krupp's steel sheet Piling" "Story of a great Works" by Platt Bros. (Oldham) (Textile Machinery Manufacturing Film.)

31ST AUGUST

10-30 a.m. A visit to the Indian Smelting and Refining Co's Works which works are practically the only non-ferrous refinery in India at Matarpakhadi Mazagon, just near Atlas Mills.

Members are requested to meet before 10 a.m. in the B.T.E.A. Hall opp: Ry. Station. Grant Road, or at the above address.

3 p.m. A Visit to the "Spring Mills" Morbaug Road, Naigaum, Dadar.

Members are requested to meet on the main gate of the Mills before 3 p.m.

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at the above address.

DACOITS USE LATHI

Raid House In Punjab And Injure Woman For Resistance

LAHORE. Aug. 29.

A report has been received of another dacoity in a village in Lahore District, in which dacoits armed with spears and other deadly weapons are said to have looted property valued at Rs. 4,000 after inflicting injuries on a woman.

It is stated that at dead of night yesterday, five bandits raided the house of a Hindu moneylender in the village of Qaimahshwala, Lahore District.

The dacoits terrorised the inmates who comprised a woman and children and compelled them to hand over the keys of trunks and safes on pain of death.

After rifling all boxes, in the course of which, the raiders injured with lathi blows the woman who offered resistance, the dacoits escaped taking with them ornaments valued at Rs. 4,000.—A. P.

ORISSA COMMITTEE MEETS AT RANCHI

Details Of October Tour Settled

RANCHI, Aug. 29.

The Orissa Committee sat here from August 21 to 26 under the chairmanship of Mr. Hubbeck. All the members were present except Mr. M. S. Das, whose illness prevented him from attending.

The Committee discussed with the Government secretaries and heads of departments various points arising out of their memoranda.

Details for Orissa tour in October were settled. The Committee decided to visit local institutions in Berhampur and its neighbourhood on October 6 and after spending the 7th visiting Gudayagiri will examine witnesses at Gopalpur on October 8, 9, and 10. The committee will take evidence at Puri on 11 and 12, at Cuttack on 14. 15 and 16, at Angul on 17 and at Sambalpur on 19.

There will be final discussion on October 20 when the draft report will be taken into consideration. —A. P.

NO BOMBING OF INNOCENTS?

(Continued From Page 1.)

the whole list was disposed of. But the President drew attention to the fact that several members who had given notices of questions were not present to put them.

UNPARLIAMENTARY.

The President next referred "with a considerable amount of disappointment and sorrow" to the growing practice among non-official members, immediately they sent in their questions, to have them published in the newspapers. This, remarked Sir Maneckjee, was very objectionable and reprehensible. "Hon. members are probably not aware that publication of questions in newspapers (and I hold in hand several questions which were disallowed by the Chair, but have been published in newspapers) is a practice which would not be tolerated for one moment in the House of Commons. Until and unless the questions are admitted and published in the list of business, they are of a confidential character. It is, therefore, a breach of privilege to publish these questions or resolutions.

Unfortunately the Chair has no power in this country to deal with such infractions. In the House of Commons both the House and the Speaker have the right to deal with the matter and with the editor of the offending journal. The practice there has grown up under Convention. I would like very much that the convention should grow in this Council.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bartley introduced a Bill to amend the Arbitration Act, making it clear in Section 19 that the Court referred to is a Court before which legal proceedings are pending.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief introduced a Bill amending the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act.

LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT.

The Council adjourned till August 31.

A notable feature of to-day's sitting was that the galleries were completely deserted, but Lady Willingdon sat in a chair on the floor of the Chamber.

Sir Fazli Hussain announced that on the 31st there would be a debate on the future of Aden. —A.P.

VARIETY SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE

"Hawain Troubadors" And An Indian Dancer Score In Charity Performance

The Royal Opera House was crowded from floor to ceiling last evening when a Variety Entertainment in aid of the Children's Home, Umerkhadi and the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, organised by the members of the latter was the attraction.

Menaka had been announced to perform but having sprained her ankle she was unable to appear, much to the disappointment of the audience.

The first part of the programme included the "Garba" dance performed by a bevy of young ladies in the most dazzling costumes and a little boy who was a typical Krishna on a pedestal. The "tout ensemble" was charming but the "Garba," when prolonged to the extent that is customary, becomes monotonous However, it is always popular with a Bombay audience, especially when performed by amateurs.

"A Night in Hawai" by the Hawain Troubadors was quite an attractive item. It consisted of Hawaiian music on Hawaiian instruments cleverly performed by Messrs. Polson, W. Sequeira, G. Victor, C. Wickins, J. Jamshedji, L. Martinelli and V. Sequeira, and a Hawain dance by Mlle. Collier de Pearle which was much appreciated.

The gap created by Menaka's absence was filled by Master Mumtaz Ali who gave striking representations of two traditional Indian dances. Attractive in appearance and possessing an artistic instinct that becomes immediately apparent, as well as having the advantage of an acquired technique that is equally striking, this young performer charmed the audience in both his dances and one would gladly have seen more of him. He is well-known, we understand, in some of the popular theatres in Bombay, but his talent deserves a better "milieu" and we hope to see him given wider opportunities in the future.

It is a pity that the "Variety" of the first part of the programme was not continued into the second part, which was filled by the performance of a comedy "Looking for Troubles." The audience, first bored by this, soon became frankly annoyed and did not hesitate to express their feelings in frank terms. In the end the performance of this play practically emptied the theatre.

CHANGE OF PICTURE AT PATHE CINEMA

George Raft Co-Stars With Nancy Carroll In "Under Cover Man"

To-day marks the opening at Pathe Cinema of "Under Cover Man' with George Raft. We have been promised this picture for some time and many people have been looking forward to this smooth spring-steel personality, George Raft. Undoubtedly George Raft has become very popular and is a great actor. One can always be assured of a really big thrill when he stars in a production. "Under Cover Man" has an excellent cast in addition to George Raft, Nancy Carroll, Roscoe Karns and Lew Cody, and is a Paramount Production.

Raft has the role of a high-class crook who turns police informer in order to find the murderer of his father. Nancy Carroll works opposite him in the role of Lora Madigan, who becames the accomplice of Raft for a similar purpose—to find the murderer of her brother.

Lew Cody also plays a prominent role, that of Ken Mason, society playboy, who is really the leader of a gang of bond thieves, and the other leading roles are in the hands of Gregory Ratoff, Roscoe Karns, Noel Francis and David Landau.

The film was directed by James Flood from a screen play by Garrett Fort and Francis Faragoh.

GOVERNOR PRAISES NAGPUR POLICE

Farewell Parade In Honour Of Sir M. Butler

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

A farewell police parade was held this morning at Takle Lines in honour of Sir Montague Butler. The Governor was received by the Inspector-General of Police.

He took the salute and presented Indian Police Medals to Head-Constable Bhawanipershad and Constable Shemnagdanial for bravery in arresting five Sikh desperados in the Hyderabad State last December. He paid a tribute to the efficiency and discipline of the police force.—A. P.

DIWAN SINGH'S APPLICATION

Magistrate Rejects It In "Interests Of Justice"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29.

An application under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code seeking leave of the court to prosecute K. H. Mohammad Akram Khan, Inspector-General of Police, Bhopal, for alleged perjury and producing false and forged evidence in the long-drawn case against Mr. Diwan Singh Muftoon, Editor of the "Riasat", Delhi, which ultimately ended in the discharge of Mr. Diwan Singh was rejected by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate.

In the course of the judgment Mr. Pool observed: "I consider that in view of all that has happened, it is not expedient in the interests of justice that an enquiry should be ordered or prosecution instituted."—A. P.

FAZALBHOY MILLS SHOW BIG LOSS

Deficit Of Rs. 4,63,231 In One Year

The 28th annual general body meeting of the Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd., was held on Tuesday evening in the "Currimbhoy House" with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the chair.

The Directors, in their report submitted a deficit balance sheet showing a loss of Rs 4,63,231 for the year. The loss is due to the depressed condition of trade which continued throughout the year. The Directors recommended the meeting that the loss should be written off from the Reserve Fund.

The meeting adopted the Annual Report as well as the Audited Balance Sheet.

Mr. Cursetji Jamshedji Wadia and Sir Phiroze Sethna were re-elected to the Board of Directors.

PEARL MILLS SHOW LOSS OF Rs. 3,77,776

Directors Waive Their Right Of Commission

The 21st General Body meeting of the Pearls Mills Limited was held on Tuesday evening at the "Currimbhoy House" with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the Chair.

The Directors in their annual report stated that owing to trade depression the Company sustained a loss of Rs. 3.77.776 during the year ending March 31.

In view of the loss the Agents had waived their right to the commission due to them during the year.

The meeting adopted the Report and the Audited Balance Sheet.

Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected to the Board of Directors.

ADVICE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS

(Continued from page 6.)

certainly seen a good deal and read more; but he must acquire practice in the usual way before becoming a reliable surgeon. Students must always seriously consider the enormous amount of money required to obtain these qualifications in London.

ON THE CONTINENT.

On the Continent students have the advantage of witnessing well-known specialists work, and every facility for practical work is given to one who is anxious to learn. In Vienna, the question of language need not deter students from going there as English is spoken at all the clinics. In France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany candidates may find the question of language rather awkward, but they will learn a lot there despite this great drawback.

In America students can learn a good deal of medicine, surgery and other specialities. At the Mayo clinic for surgery, they will witness operations that are performed by experts of world-wide reputation. There, also, candidates have good opportunities of doing practical work. As the time is coming that real students will care more for real knowledge than ornamental qualifications, I hope this will be helpful to would-be candidates.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Provided the situation permits, His Excellency the Governor of the North West Frontier Province accompanied by Lady Griffith and an Aide-de-Camp will be leaving Nathiagali by road for Peshawar on Friday (September 1.) returning to Nathiagali on Tuesday (September 5.)—A. P.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDING BILL

Law Member Opposes It As It Deprives Local Government Right Of Granting Powers To Magistrates In Disturbed Areas

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. G. P. Singh's questions regarding the treatment meted out to passengers travelling between Rangoon and Calcutta on B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Egra" and Karapara" said that as there was a comparatively small number of passengers on board, one side of the foredeck was used for a short time by members of the ship's staff for their recreation. The Company stated that this did not cause any real inconvenience to the passengers. With a view, however, to avoiding the possibility of any such complaints from the deck passengers in future, the Company have issued instructions that the passenger decks should not be used for recreation by ship's officers on voyages.

The House resumed discussion on Mr. Sant Singh's Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code.

MADRAS MAGISTRATE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Cox, Madras official speaking from 31 years' magisterial experience criticised the Bill which he said was entirely based on distrust of magistracy and the police. He said that at a time when the magistracy was more manned by Indians than before such law would show lack of confidence in the Indian magistracy which would be a pity. He discussed the various clauses of the Bill to prove his contention. Referring to new provisions regarding remand proceedings.

Mr. Cox recalled how once he was out in camp when in the evening a police sergeant brought a European charged under the Sea Customs Act.. He asked both the prospective prosecutor and the prospective accused to dine with the prospective magistrate and asked the European to waive his rights as a European and get tried by an Indian Magistrate.

The Bill was omnibus and proposed such radical changes in the Criminal Procedure Code as the House should not endorse.

Captain Lalchand opposing the Bill in a lengthy speech said that he based his contention on stronger grounds than other speakers and claimed that he belonged to a community largely concerned in criminal procedure (Laughter). Discussing the merits of the Bill Captain Lalchand observed that there was not one principle involved in the Bill and there was apparent disparity among sections.

Referring to clauses ten and eleven concerning chiefly the Punjab, Captain Lalchand said that the procedure adopted and powers given to the police in the Punjab were beyond reproach. He emphasised the necessity of District Magistrates getting acquainted with the nature of crime in every district of the Punjab.

ATTEMPT JUSTIFIED

Mr. Jadhav supporting the Bill said that the Bill was intended to amend several sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. He said that Mr. Sant Singh's attempt to amend the Bill was justified.

Mr. B. Das supporting the motion declared that the Bill be brought before the House at the right moment.

Replying to the criticism that the Bill involved lack of confidence in the Executive Mr. Das did not think that this was the object of the Bill. He said that the Bill should be considered by the House after it had emerged from the Select Committee.

Lal Brijkishore opposed section 103 and supported sections 167, 205 and 386 of the Bill in his speech.

DEFECTS IN EACH CLAUSE

Mr. Azhar Ali supported the Bill.

Sir B. B. Ghose in the course of a well-received maiden speech opposed the motion, explaining the defects in each clause. Indeed he found it difficult to trace the principal measure among so many clauses. He protested against the opinion of certain members that any section of law in the Punjab was marked with the badge of inferiority. Regarding conferment of special powers to Magistrates, and Deputy Commissioners in Bengal by the Local Government, the Law Member pointed out that the question of uniformity in administering justice did not arise in this matter. He left the House to consider whether it was right to deprive Local Governments of power of granting powers to Magistrates in certain disturbed areas. The Law Member criticised several clauses and said that no useful purpose would be served by giving right of appeal in trivial cases.

Mr. Sant Singh confessed that he was not convinced by the opposition.

MOTION DEFEATED.

The House divided and the Select Committee motion was defeated, by 27 votes to 49.

MAINTENANCE FOR WIDOWS

Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda moved reference to the Select Committee for a Bill to fix the amount of maintenance to which Hindu widows are entitled. He said that any attempt at circulation would only delay the measure. Moreover, orthodox members like Mr. Ramkrishna Jha had themselves tabled motions for the same purpose

The House adjourned till tomorrow when after the Viceroy's speech, Government business will be taken up.—A.P.

HUNGER-STRIKES AT NASIK JAIL

Haig Says Grievance Was Found Groundless

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The Foreign Secretary replying to Mr. G. P. Singh regarding the death of Sher Singh who was shot dead by an unknown person at Eloento, California, last July said that the Government of India had received information from Washington that thorough investigation held by the United States authorities showed that Sher Singh committed suicide after killing a Mexican girl.

AIR JOBS.

Sir Frank Noyce informed the same members that there were fourteen Ground Engineers employed by flying clubs in India and Tata's Airmails Service, seven of whom were Europeans, one a Mauritian and rest Indians. So far Government knew of no Indian Ground Engineer who returning from England, was unemployed at present.

Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra said that there had been two hunger-strikes in the Deoli Jail. The latter of the strikes occurred in June this year. Two detenus were on hunger strike for sixteen days and two for ten days. Their grievances related to diet, accommodation, medical arrangements and water supply, and complaints against the staff. These grievances were found to be groundless.

NEVER CLOSED.

The Home Member told Mr. Mitra regarding the closing of penal settlement that penal settlement was never closed. A certain number of prisoners continued to be sent from India and all these prisoners were sent to the Cellular Jail for a period after arrival in the Andamans. This practice was in accordance with the recommendations of the Jails Committee.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Nainpur at Itwari, B. N. Railway, wires:—

Owing to dangerous state of the bridge between Itwari and Khaperkheda, transhipment of passengers is being arranged and is likely to continue for six days.—A.P.

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GODDARD TAKES 4 WKTS. FOR 8 RUNS AGAINST HAMPSHIRE

Northants Follow On Against Derbyshire Who Are In Very Strong Position

LONDON, August 28.

The Townsend-Smith partnership realised 177 runs in 155 minutes. Townsend opened out his shoulders and hit no less than 4 sixers and thirteen boundaries. His innings which lasted 3-3/4 hours was faultless. Smith's chief hits were fifteen four's and his stay at the wicket lasted 3-1/2 hours.

Parker scored his initial century in first class cricket to-day. He played a spectacular innings for 2-3/4 hours scoring mainly through drives. Two sixers and fourteen 4's were included in his score.

Barnett sixered twice and scored 60 out of his runs in boundaries. Goddard found a worn spot on the pitch and was deadly with the ball. He returned an analysis of 14.1 overs, 10 maidens, 8 runs and 4 wickets.

Nichol occupied the crease for nearly 5 hours and his scoring strokes were eighteen 4's.

Sealey, the West Indies player, passed his individual 50 in 40 minutes, and then went on to score 101 in 80 minutes.

PEARCE ROUTS YORKS.

Sussex scored freely adding 112 runs in an hour. Pearce made 40 in as many minutes. In addition to hitting six four's he sixered Verity once. He was very successful with the ball in Yorkshire's second innings. With his right arm medium swingers he helped to skittle out Yorkshire, his bag being Holmes (8), Sutcliffe (28), Mitchell (32) and two others. He came out of the innings with the brilliant analysis of 16 overs, 5 maidens, 34 runs and 5 wickets. Gregory and Brown added 81 in an hour for Surrey, and then Watkins coming on at 377 cleanbowled Brown with his first delivery. Brown played a chanceless innings for 2 hours 40 minutes during which he lifted the ball once over the rails and reached the boundary thirteen times. Brown has totalled 510 in the last five innings.

Watson, the Lancashire player, strained his groin while fielding and retired. It is stated that he may not play again this season.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Multan, N. W. Railway wires:—

The line is now safe to run trains between Lyallpur and Chiniot during day-light. 457-Up and 454-Down Passengers will start running from to-morrow, 30th instant.

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SECURITIES RULE FIRM

Calcutta Share Market Registers All-Round Advances

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Jutes rules steady with a moderate business. Coals were strong and there was an active market with substantial advances in almost all instances. Teeas were steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh features. Securities were firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 percent paper 73 14 small lot; 3-1/2 percent paper 85/8; 3-1/2 percent new loan 1947/50 94/14; 4 percent loan 1960/70 98/14 small lot; 6 percent loan 1939/44 107/4 odd lot; 6 percent loan 1945/55 113/4 small lot; 5 percent U. P. Bonds 1944 106/8 small lot; 4 percent New Punjab bonds 1948 99/5.

Banks.—Imperial Bank cons 291 8 small lot; Central Bank of India 22/12 odd lot.

Railways.—Bankura Damoodar Rive. 73/8; Hardwar Dehra Branch 103; Shahdara (Delhi Saharanpur Light 116 small lot.

Cottons:—Amalgamated 14 6, Bengal 235; Bengal Nagpur ordiv 40/12; Borrea ordy 12/14; Burakur 13/6; East Indian 17; Equitable 20/6 ex div; Katras Jherriah 33, New Beerbhoom 10/12; New Manbhoom 21/3; Pench Valley 33/14; Rannegunge 35/10; Rewa Coalfields 10/12; Standard 28.

Jutes:—Anglo India 355 small lot; Clive 27; Delta 354 small lot; Fort Gloster 492/8; Howrah 49 12; Kamarhatty 461; Kanknarran 436 small lots; Kinnison 631 small lot; Nafhati 380; National 22/4 small lot; Lansdowne 132 small lot; Presidency 5/14.

Miscellaneous.—Indian Standard Wagon ordy 43/8; Calcutta Trams ordy 15/14; Titaghur Paper defd 5/14.

Sugar shares:—Carew and Co 14/6; Cawnpore 36; Champaran 27/8 cum div.

Teas:—Chandypore 145; Eastern Cachar 11/14; Kodala 170; Sonai River 16/14; Tukvar 24.

Debentures:—5-1/4 percent 1933/43 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway extension 2nd Mortgage Debentures 99, 7 ptrcent 1933/43 Popular Sugar Mills Debentures 99/8. —A. P.

NAZI INCURSIONS

Belgian Officials Vow Vengeance

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.

"We will stop this business once for all" declared Belgian officials at Malmedy in connection with the outrage by three young Nazis who crossed frontier into Eupen, insulted members of the Public and seriously injured the Gendarme.

The leader of Nazis has been gaoled a Verviers, but others have managed to get back into Germany.

Local officials state that a number of similar incidents occurred recently on the border provinces of Eupen and Malmedy.

Sunilkumar Mukherji, arrested in connection with Arms Act case, was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but was re-arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

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A biography of this famous ASTROLOGER and PALMIST written by Mr. K. A. KELUSKAR, both in Marathi and in English, briefly depicting the various wonderful feats of the SHASTRI. Price Rs. 2/- to be had with the Author at Vithal Wadi, Dadar, or NAVAJYOTISHALAYA, Padhye Building, Dadar, Bombay 14.

MONSOON STRONG IN N. & E. PUNJAB

All-India Weather Report And Forecast

POONA, Aug. 29.

The monsson has been strong in East and North Punjab and active in East Gujarat, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Widespread thundershowers have occurred in Mysore and South Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, West Central India, West Central Provinces and East and North Punjab and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL:—Mergui and Akyab one inch; Silchar four; Purnea, Darbhanga and Darjeeling one; Jalpaiguri, and Daltonganj three-quarters; Burdwan, Mymensingh, Chandbali, Ranchi, Sandheads and Shillong a half; Mussooree one and a half; Guna, Neemuch and Seoni one; Bahraich, and Jubbulpore three-quarters; Lucknow, Chanda, Pachmarhi, Nagpur and Saugor a half; Hissar two; Jhalrapatam, Dalhousie, Baroda one and a half; Sialkot one; Delhi, Jaipur and Mount Abu three-quarters; Lahode, and Barmer a half; Leh, Simla, and Murree a quarter; Bangalore and Trichinopoly two; Mahableshwar one and a half; Mysore three-quarters; Raichur, Palamcottah, Salem, Nellore, Cocanada, Coonoor, Kodaikanal and Mangalore a half.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue active in East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, East Gujarat, West Central India, and West Central Provinces and strengthen in Konkan, North Deccan, East Central Provinces, East Central India, United Provinces, North Madras Coast and Northeast India. Thunderstorm rain will recur in South Madras, Mysore and may extend in Southwest Punjab and North-west Frontier Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 5106 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 4 hours 9 minutes to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 29-8-33 Colaba Point 0.00", Fort 0.00", J. J. Hospital 0.00", Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 43.18, Fort 68.28, J. J. Hospital 50.05, Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.75.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.55, Fort 59.56, J. J. Hospital 56.04.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 76.70 Fort 83.87, J J. Hospital 77.27.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29th August 1933:—

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours 02.8 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 18.76 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 46.03 inches.

Weather Remarks Drizzle.

SITUATION WELL UNDER HAND

Kotri Safe From Shyok Dam Burst

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 29.

In connection with the bursting of the Shyok Dam, the situation at Kotri is well under control even though the Indus water-level reached 23.8ft., which is only .3 feet below the highest record level during the past 60 years. The authorities have taken every precautionary measure.—A.P.

WAR ON U. S. GANGSTERS

Bills Prevent Them From Preying On Business And Bullying

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ALBANY (New York), Aug. 29.

Two bills, one prevent gangsters from preying on legitimate business, and another outlawing transportation for use light machine guns by gangsters were signed by Governor Lehman after being passed by Legislature.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Twelve persons have been killed, and at least twenty injured as result of series of disasters in South United States.

ROSSI & CODOS BREAK RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Aug 29.

The French Aero Club has fixed the xact distance of the record breaking flight of Rossi and Codos from New York to Rayak as 5657 miles, and 589 yards. The record established by the British Airmen Gayford and Nicholettes was 5,340 miles.

MEERUT PRISONERS CONGRATULATED

Jhabvala Urges Workers To Capture Congress And Councils To Forward Labour Cause

A largely attended meeting of workers of Bombay and also middle classes assembled at Chowpatty near the Tilak Statue on Sunday evening under the auspices of Bombay Press Workers' Union to congratulate the Meerut prisoners on their release when Mr. B. L Sarang, the General Secretary of the above Union presided.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Sarang dwelt at length on the Meerut Trial and great the hardships undergone by the prisoners as well as the injustice done to them. In the course of his speech he remarked that the Meerut prisoners had suffered because they have brought about the organisation of all classes of workers in different parts of India against Capitalism. Mr. Adhikari addressed the audience on the theory of Communism and attempted to show the difference between the Reformism and Radicalism.

Mr. M. G Desai then pleaded that he was a Socialist and that the press workers of Bombay would do best by organising into a strong union.

Mr Jhabva a explained that the workers problem was not only economic but political in its aspect. He pressed for the capturing of the Councils and the Indian National Congress by all possible methods by the workers of India. Thus he thought labour legislation could be introduced to the benefit of all the working population of India.

Messrs Alwe and Kasle emphasised that they had nothing to press for but the question of bread and when the men were fully organised they would think of the political aspect.

REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW OFFENSIVE TERM

Mayor Can Order Member To Leave Meeting

CALCUTTA Aug 29.

A proposal for arming the mayor or deputy mayor, whoever may preside over the corporation meeting with power to order the withdrawal of a councillor from the meeting in case of refusal to withdraw an offensive expression, was finally carried at the meeting of Calcutta Corporation last evening, when it met to consider new rules for the guidance of the House.—A. P.

Five live bombs and material for their manufacture have been seized by detective police following the raid of a house in North Calcutta. Three Bengalis belonging to Faridpur District have been taken into custody.—A. P.

SWASTIK SOAP

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LICENSING OF COTTON GINS AND PRESSES

Indian Central Cotton Committee Consider This Question To Devise Means To Stop Certain Forms Of Malpractices

The Indian Central Cotton Committee held its 27th meeting on Tuesday. The President, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, in the course of his speech said:—

I wish to touch briefly on a few important subjects on the Agenda, which is really not so formidable as it looks. At the monsoon session, it is usual that the research schemes which we are financing are reviewed by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee. The Sectional Sub-Committees of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee have very carefully scrutinised proposals for all the research schemes, and have made recommendations thereon to the full body of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, whose report will be found among the papers before you. The Technological Research Sub-Committee met yesterday and its report is also placed before you. The preliminary deliberations of these two Sub-Committees have greatly simplified our work.

LICENSING OF GINS AND PRESSES.

The subject of the licensing of gins and presses has been engaging the attention of the Committee, almost since its inception, and in December 1931, when the question of the future work and research policy of the Committee was discussed, several members dwelt on the need for the introduction of the system of licenses for the ginning and pressing factories in order to put a stop to certain forms of malpractices which were so marked a feature of the cotton trade. Your Local Sub-Committee which considered this subject decided to obtain the views of the various Trade Associations represented on the Committee. This subject has now been referred for consideration at this meeting, and I am sure it will receive your special attention.

The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, which provides for regulated markets for commercial crops, including cotton, was recently passed by the Madras Legislative Council, and a copy of the Act is included among the papers before you.

COTTON FORECASTS.

You will remember that in the matter of the improvement of the accuracy of Cotton Forecasts, a big forward step was taken by you at the last meeting. I refer to your decision to appoint a Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee and to help the forecast authorities by arranging for reliable statistics of stocks at the end of the season, and of extra-factory consumption. As the current cotton season is not yet over, this Sub-Committee will not now be able to examine and report upon the accuracy of this season's forecast estimates but it is meeting this afternoon to consider and to report upon the schemes for investigating the nature and extent of extra-factory consumption of cotton. The Sub-Committee's report will be placed before you to-morrow.

As regards the annual census of stocks of cotton held by the trade at the ports and inland centres, it is gratifying to note that considerable progress has been made in the negotiation with the Trade Associations concerned. As to mill stocks, your Local Sub-Committee has decided that this should be collected from the mills direct by the Committee.

Before I leave the subject of cotton forecasts, I may also invite your attention to the memorandum on the publication of all All-India Crop Forecasts, in general, and of the Cotton Forecasts in particular, now before you. Your strong support to the proposals would, no doubt, greatly facilitate their acceptance by the Government of India.

KARACHI JOINT COTTON COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that while passing a resolution at its last meeting in appreciation of the rapid progress made by the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee in regard to the organisation of the Cotton Market at Karachi, the Committee expressed its opinion in favour of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee being converted into a separate Association. From the papers before you it will be seen that the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd. has now succeeded the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee.

On the subject of the Universal standards for Indian cotton, your Local Sub-Committee, by a resolution passed by the Committee at its last meeting, was instructed to prepare a scheme for the purpose, in conjunction with the various trade associations. The Local Sub-Committee has appointed a small Sub-Committee called the Standards Sub-Committee consisting of five members, one representing the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research two the East India Cotton Association and two the Karachi Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association, to prepare in ton Association, these two being the only bodies which prepare at present standards in India. In view of the absence, out of India, of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the representative of the East India Cotton Association on the Committee, further consideration of this subject has been postponed till his return to India.

INDIAN COTTON IN U. K.

Considering the very lively interest taken by you at Karachi on the subject of the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom, I would be held guilty of a serious omission if, at the very outset of our deliberations to-day, I do not inform you that both Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, your Vice-President, and myself had ample opportunities, while in England, to impress on the people concerned and on the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee in particular, your point of view. Personal contact with Sir Richard Jackson and others has greatly helped to the creation of a mutual good-will and understanding which is clearly reflected in the "Observations" of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee now placed before you for your consideration.

Under the amended Rules 5 and 6 of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, this Committee is now entitled to nominate five representatives on the Board of Governors instead of three as before. The present representatives of the Committee are the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary with power to co-opt any member of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee in case one or more of them are unable to attend a meeting. Two additional representatives are now to be nominated and your Finance Sub-Committee has recommended Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta to one of the vacancies. As it was thought desirable to have a mill representative on the Board of Governors, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai—one of our past members—has been recommended to the other vacancy though he is not at present a member of the Committee but takes great interest in the work of the Institute.

COTTON GROWERS REPRESENTATIVE ON E.I.C.A.

Another important subject on the agenda is the appointment of cotton growers' representatives on the Board of the East India Cotton Association for the cotton year 1933-34, and the question of payment of their travelling allowance. It will be remembered that the Committee in August 1932 appointed two members, viz., Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik and Mr. M. P. Kolhe from among its growers' representatives on the Board of the East India Cotton Association. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that at most of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association the agenda does not contain any items of interest to the growers and, particularly in view of the fact that our representatives have no vote in the management of the affairs of the East India Cotton Association, the attendance might very well be confined to those meetings at which questions concerning growers were discussed.

At the request of the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Government have asked the Committee whether it would be prepared to accept an increase in its representation and to nominate three out of the five cotton-growers' representatives required by the statute. It would be advisable to fix a certain budget allotment for the travelling allowance of these representatives, and I hope this subject will receive your careful consideration.

The Local Sub-Committee dealt with many important subjects since last we met, and the results of its deliberations are before you.

LIGHTERAGE CONTRACT.

Your decision last year to terminate the present lighterage contract and to call for tenders for a new contract has, as you will see from the report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee on the Fumigation of American Cotton, resulted in an appreciable reduction in transport charges; and I particularly commend to you the proposal of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee to pass on this benefit as well as the benefit due to the present reduced cost of materials to importers by way of a permanent reduction in fumigation charges. As usual the Sub-Committee has also recommended a rebate on fumigation fees paid during the year 1932-33.

The report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee shows how the Sub-Committee has looked after the Committee's finances since the last meeting of the Committee.

Yet another important item on the agenda of the Committee is a statement of expenditure showing the Committee's commitments during the next five years.

The proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee and the Sind Cotton Committee are before you which show that the Provincial Committees are doing excellent work.

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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	31 Aug	10 Sep.
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

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Sold everywhere.

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The last VALUATION REPORT reveals certain striking features. Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous valuation.
1933 again a VALUATION & A BONUS YEAR.
Forecast
Greater Prosperity.
It will pay you to take out a Policy TO-DAY.
Agency terms liberal—Treatment sympathetic.
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THE GREATEST OF ALL SCREEN PERSONALITIES
MAURICE CHEVALIER
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MORE durable .....
YET IT COSTS LESS!
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MEN: Shirts, Underwear, Night Suits, Dressing Gowns, etc.
LADIES: Blouses and Frocks, Underwear, Jumpers, Frocks, Nightwear, etc.
KIDDIES: Frocks, Pinafores, etc.
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NONPAREIL CREPE
sets a new standard in loveliness and hard wear. Every day, throughout India, more and more people buy and wear this original product of Bawa Parduman Singh & Sons. It looks better, it wears better. Yet is far more economical!

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Foreign Animal Fats in Mysore Sandal Soap!!!
The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of 30th July, 1933, say that the Chemical Analyser in the service of the Mysore State Soap Factory told a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee that Foreign Animal Fats enter in the manufacture of Mysore Soaps. The Chemical Analyser is said also to have declared that "No Soap Factory can do without tallow." The Analyser is said also to have asserted that Godrej is also using tallow in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps.
Godrej is quite at a loss to understand why the Analyser should have singled him out from dozens of Indian soap-makers, who claim to use nothing but vegetable oils in the manufacture of their Soaps. Whatever may be his object GODREJ is prepared to prove that to the lakhs on lakhs of rupees worth of oils that he has hitherto used in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps not a single ounce of animal fat of any kind has ever been added. GODREJ FURTHER SAYS that he is prepared to make a present of his Factory to any Scientist, who would prove that his assertion is not true.
If Foreign Animal Fats enter into the composition of Mysore sandal soaps the Analyser should have drawn Mahatmaji's attention to that fact before allowing him to use that Soap on his historic march to Dandi. Mysore Sandal Soaps are used by many orthodox Hindus under the impression that as H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore is a very staunch Hindu, no animal matter would be allowed to enter the manufacture of soaps made in the factory belonging to his State.
GODREJ SOAPS LTD., DELISLE ROAD, PAREL, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents:—
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

August 29.

Garmula, Warden, Calcutta.
Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.

Tokiwa Maru, Hiroe, Kobe.
Bandra, Danbrook, Busrah.
Maur, Johnsen, Bangkok.
Tergestea, Scopinich, Trieste.

LOADING.

August 29.

Stamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer city of Johanesburg for Karachi.

S.S. Garmula:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Garmula, arrived in harbour yeterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tokiwa Maru will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Jaladuta arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Maur:—The F.F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S.S. Targestea:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Tergestea, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. Elsia for Liverpool:—23 bales wool raw Lee and Muirhead; 10 bales cotton fly M. Narattamdas and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly B. Mahasukhram and Co.; 20 bales wool raw A. L. Hassam; 20 bales wool raw K. Lalbhai; 85 bales hemp B. Premji and Co.; 10 bales wool raw A. A. Hirjee and Co.; 24 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 202 bags groundnut kernels and 85 bags dill seed S. M. Rajgor and Co.

For Manchester:—80 bales cotton fly M. Narattamdas and Co.; 7 bales cotton thread waste M. Narattamdas and Co., and 10 bales cotton thread waste Cotton waste Trading Co.

For Marseilles:—600 bags manure B. Ardeshir and Co.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg:—30 bales cotton thread waste L. O. Vora; 395 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw K. Poonja and Co.; 112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 43 bags gum karaya A. Virji and Co.; 69 bales cotton rags C. Nanalal and Co.; 3600 bags linseed B. Maheswar.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly P. D. Vora and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw K. Poonja and Co.; 220 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.; 958 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.; and 50 bales hemp B. Premji and Co.

For Gothenburg:—210 bales cotton thread waste L. O. Vora.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gydnia:—385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—188 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Maidenhead for Genoa:—700 bags castor seed Strauss and Co.; 1198 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co., and 55 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Tergestea for Alexandretta:—52 bales cotton yarn M. A. A. L. A. Razak; and 66 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Suez:—17 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Jaffa:—13 bales cotton yarn A.H. Diab.

For Beyrouth:—24 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab and 20 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejel.

S.S. Lindenbank for Halifax:—63 drms. castor oil Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

S.S. Penaghis for Antwerp:—2400 bags linseed B. Maheshwar.

S.S. Maur for Melbourne:—616 bags myrabollum C. Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. Atlas Maru for Dairen:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. Col. De Lana, agents L. Triestino from Trieste:—1100 cases paper; 43 cases shoes; 33 cases beer; 20 cases soap; 130 cases H.glass; 1400 cases glassware; 180 cases iron chains; 88 cases bolts and nuts; 200 bags starch and 10 cases glue.

From Spalato:—400 sheets ridges.

From Fiume:—5690 pcs. pine rough boards.

From Venice:—41 cases wine; 47 cases marble works; 96 pcs. marble slates; 1959 pcs. marble tiles and 75 bales paper.

From Bari:—100 bags almonds.

From Fiaffa:—32 cases orange juice.

From Suez:—15 cases drugs.

From Aden:—22 empty drums.

S.S. Elysia, agents G. Tdg. Co. Ltd., from Liverpool:—110 cases casings; 80 cases woollen goods; 110 cases cotton yarn; 160 cases silk yarn; 300 cases cottons; 46 cases paper; 48 cases valves; 40 cases indigo; 40 cases gum; 200 cases glycerine; 312 cases distemper; 140 cases iron ware; 94 cases looms; 258 bdle. steel circles; 900 bdle. steel middles; 67 bdle. steel rivets; 362 bdle. steel sheets; 180 bdle. tubes; 400 bdle steel; 60 cases biscuits; 280 cases oats; 390 brls. biscuits; 280 cases oats; 390 brls., 25 drms. and 60 cases lub oil; 50 cases and 15 kgs. lub grease; 31 drms. varnish; 267 drms. chemicals; 68 drms. dyes; 428 drms. paint; 200 cases motor and cycle tyres and covers; 42 cases bolts and nuts; 50 cases cisterns; 106 cases tiles; 35 cases waterproof paper; 76 bls. wool tops; 80 drms. colour; 310 cases machinery; 180 cases e'ware.

From Glasgow:—4000 pcs. firebricks; 3050 plates spelter; 125 cases ale; 190 cases cotton thread; 50 cases cottons; 205 cases tyres; 100 cases cisterns; 730 cases beer; 155 cases whisky; 177 cases sugar machinery and 591 bdle. tubes.

CLASS FOR UPLIFT WORK

Grant Of Rs. 500 To Run It Made

NAGPUR. (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Village Uplift Board under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. V. B. Chaobal, Minister for Industries, was held in Nagpur in which Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, was specially invited by the Chairman.

It is understood that the meeting decided that the Uplift Board should open a class for uplift work at Rhatgaon, about one mile and a half from Amraoti from the 1st October till 15th October.

The Local Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti has been authorised to run the class and a grant of Rs. 500 has been made towards expenses. Heads of departments have agreed to depute subordinate officers to give a set of lectures on various subjects which include agriculture, predominantly, sanitation, village uplift generally; and courses of lecture on veterinary, adult education, medical and public health.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES

The Board has decided to consolidate the various official and non-official agencies during this work, with a view to coalition of work.—A. P.

Calcutta:—In connection with the scheme for relieving middle class unemployment in the Presidency, the Department of Industries, Bengal, has made arrangements to provide free industrial training in boot and shoe making at 110, Corporation Street, Calcutta, for a period of six months.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, August 29.

B C RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T and D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Bank Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Oct.
New York B C. RATE:—
T T 298-1|2 Nominal
Banks selling T T 296-1|2 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 292-1|2 Nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 608.
Banks buying D D 618.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 59-1|8.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 79-1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 93-1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 83-3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 59-1|8.
Banks buying 60 days 78-1|2.
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 99.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.51-1|2 28th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|2 7|8 29th inst.
Japan|London 1|2 5|16 29th instant.
London|Paris 81.50 28th inst.
London|Belgium 22.86 28th inst.
London|Switzerland 16.50 28th inst.
London|Italy 60.62 28th inst.
London|Berlin 13.41 28th inst.
London|Holland 7.91 28th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.38 28th inst.
London|New York 4.54-1|2 28th inst.
TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
GOLD:—
26th inst. £6|9|4; 28th inst. £6|8-8-1|2.
SILVER:—
London Ready 26th 17-15|16; 28th inst. 17-13|16.
London Forward 26th inst. 18-1|16; 28th inst. 17-15|16.
New York Ready 26th inst. 37-1|2; 28th inst. 36-1|2.
LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
3 Mos. 26th inst. 1|2 per cent.; 28th inst. 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 26th inst. 3|4 per cent.; 28th inst. 3|4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON METAL

London, Aug. 28.

Copper Braziers £48-3/4.
Yellow Metal £40.
Spelter hard Indian Brands £16-1/2.
Corrugated sheets 24 £16-1/4.
Tin English Ingots £217-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Aug. 28.

Bank Bils—
3 months market rate 0-7/16 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.
6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 per cent.
6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 0-1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcuttae per cwt 7/7-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
C and F Bombay per cwt 7/4-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
C and F Karaechi per cwt 7/4-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/4.

SEEDS

London, Aug. 28.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay (hull) c.i.f. ton £10-6-3 Aug/Sept sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent £10-8-9 Aug/Sept sellers

LINSEED

London, Aug. 28.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11-12-6 Aug/Sept sellers.
Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £11-2-6 Aug/Sept sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton £12-5-0 Aug/Sept sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, Aug. 28.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 20/6 Sept/Dec sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 21/- Jan/Apl sellers.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Press Communique:—

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 29th August 1933. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,45,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/12/3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accpted tenders was Rs. 1,44,00,000 and the average rate annas thirteen and pies six per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 5th September 1933. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 8th September 1933. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCE TO HOME TREASURY

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Press Communique:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 26th August 1933: 559,000; from 1st April to 26th August 1933: 17,398,000.

Total during the week ending the 26th August 1933: 559,000; from 1st April to 26th August 1933: 17,398,000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14130
Linseed	10314
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	260
Gingellyseed	1022
Poppyseed	27
Groundnuts	4292
Castorseed	463
Rice	1781
Myrabollams	145
Cottonseed	746
Gram	1531
Barley	277
Bajree	552
	tons.
Coal	1802
	Bales.
Dhollera	71
N.-W. Provinces	91
Persians	17
Egyptians	79
East Africans	101
Cotton Total	359

BAN ON RASH BEHARI BOSE'S WORKS

Home Member Says Bose Is Proclaimed Absconder & His Activities Are Extremely Objectionable

SIMLA, August 29.

Non-official bills were considered to-day by the Legislative Assembly including Mr. Sant Singh's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's Khadi Protection Bill.

Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. S.C. Mitra said that the penal settlement of Andamans was never closed, and that the member had not correctly quoted the remarks in the Census Report.

PUNJAB MAILS.

Mr. P.R. Rau replying to Mr. G.P. Singh said that from October 1, Up and Down Punjab Mails would run via Grand Chord (via Gaya), instead of via the main line (via Patna). The new timings are more convenient and the time taken on the journey each way will be reduced by over two hours. These changes are not being made as a precaution against train-wreckers, but to improve the train service generally.

Messrs. Maswood Ahmad and G. P. Singh asked whether the Bihar Chamber of Commerce had protested against the new arrangement.

Mr. Rau replied that no such representation had been received.

Mr. G.P. Singh said that some members of the Railway Advisory Committee were against the new change.

Mr. Rau said that he was not aware of the Committee proceedings.

BAN ON R.B. BOSE'S WORKS.

The Home Member replying to Mr. G.P. Singh's question regarding the prohibition of entry into India of all publications by Rash Behari Bose, who is a proclaimed absconder, and who is wanted on charges of conspiracy and murder said that Government did not consider it to be in the public interest to allow the publications of a man of such antecedents to be circulated in India.

The Home Member added that the "New Asia" was printed in Japan and he did not propose to give publicity to the names of other publications.

Mr. Mitra: Are we to take that Government proscribed publications without reading them, simply because they were written by an undesirable person?

Sir Harry Haig: No. Government have seen these publications.

Mr. Mitra: Is the "New Asia" seditious?

Sir Harry Haig: It is undoubtedly objectionable. Rash Behari Bose's activities even now are extremely objectionable.

Mr. B. Das: How does the Government of Japan allow such seditious writings?

Sir Harry Haig: The activities of this man are directed not against the Government of Japan, but against the Government of India.—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 28.

Chartered Bank of I A and China £15-5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg). £129.
P and O Banking Corporation £10.
National Bank of India £45½.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £111-1/8.
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £98-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 £62.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 71-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 £83-1/8.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £107-1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £73-5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £99¾
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £108¾

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 28.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.36½
Amsterdam	7.90¾
Brussels	22.84
Madrid	38.25
Milan	60.43
Berne	16.49
Paris	81.40
Prague	108.50
New York	4.52¾

India Equitable

Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA (H. O.:—102, Clive Street, Calcutta). Established in 1908

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT WHICH NEVER EXPERIENCED A DEFICIT IN ANY VALUATION

PAID-BONUS to Policy-holders from the very date of starting business Last Valuation as at 31st December, 1929—A RECORD SUCCESS Profit of Rs. 15 in every Rs. 100 of the Life Assurance Fund. Uniform Bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand to all with profit policies in 1929.

AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO STRENGTHEN BONUS FUND

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

Claim usually paid within 10 days from the date of death and on the very date of maturity.
Interest paid on claims kept unpaid for more than three months.
Automatic Protection-Policies non-forfeitable after acquiring surrender value.

Permanent Disability—Pension a speciality.
Revival of lapsed policies—allowed on special concession.
Loans to policy-holders on very favourable terms.
Straight dealings to everybody at any cost.

Branches in—MADRAS, ALLAHABAD, DACCA, PATNA and AGENCIES in other places
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS
Apply for Agency, Balance Sheet and Last Valuation Report.
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PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat

100 Whole Wheat

THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT, and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISPBREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK

Market Awaits Outcome Of Roosevelt-Norman Meeting

CURRENCY UNCERTAINTIES RESTRICT BUSINESS

Bombay Buying In Liverpool On Lower Cross-Rate

Bombay, Aug. 29.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern hedge selling. The market opened at a decline of 5 points and soon reached the lowest level of the day when October delivery was suoted 15 points below previous closing prices. This decline was recovered on improved buying and at noon prices were quoted unchanged. In the afternoon there was scattered selling which again depressed prices and the market closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. The action of the market was impressive and despite sharp improvement of dollar, there was not much selling pressure. Professional operators are attaching more importance to the forthcoming Roosevelt-Norman meeting which is expected to deal with monetary policy and currencies. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points at 9.46c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Light hedge-selling was offset by scattered Bombay buying. There was further Bombay buying later on and with shortage of contracts the market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.67d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 4 points and Egyptian futures declined 1 to 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton market was fairly active on improved buying and closed at a rise of 23 to 14 points.

LARGE ABANDONMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s Liverpool friends write under date August 16.—

The following is an extract from our Liverpool friends' market report dated 16th instant:

"Many operators are still sceptical as to the working of the Leasing plan, and continue to point out the enormous yield of 16 1/2 million bales estimated without the reduction programme. The amount stated to have been taken out of production by the Adjustment Administration of 4-1/4 million bales in their opinion seems unworkable, but according to our advices from New Orleans, it seems that the Government will take nothing for granted and will not part with cash or agree to give option cotton to the grower, until the land destroyed has been carefully checked.

The Cotton States have been divided into six districts. Each district is controlled by a member of the Government Cotton Committee who have at their disposal 250 Inspectors, who will check-up each individual tract of land taken out of Cotton production.

The grower has not the option of ploughing the land that suits him best, but must destroy the land marked on the Plan by the Committee.

It therefore seems that great precaution is being taken and that with the fall in the price of the raw material, the amount of acreage abandoned may prove to be larger than the 10,304,000 acres estimated by the Bureau on August 1st last.

In our previous report we advised awaiting a depressed market to make purchases. We believe that the decline of over 1d. per lb. since June last, has made the position healthier, and that should a further slight decline take place, that purchases should be made with a view to holding over the next Bureau report on September 8th next."

PRIVATE CABLES—

N.Y. October highest 9.67 unchanged at 12.30. p.m. lowest 9.52—15 down at 10-5 a.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool—Bombay buying on lower Cross-Rate. Some hedge selling. Bullish.

Liverpool. — Market awaiting outcome Roosevelt Norman meeting as it is expected to clarify American attitude to danger international competitive currency depreciation.

New York—October switching. Price fixing. Moderate hedging sales. Currency uncertainties restricting business.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as follows:—

Week's weather generally favourable. Weevil complaints comparatively few. Cloth sales below production. Stocks accumulating rapidly some quarters owing slow sales high production but general tendency avoid overproduction by curtailment. Tentatively estimate world supply all 39,407 American 24,253 compared 40,666, 26,184 respectively last season.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-13 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama Western belt. More rain expected.

December delivery reached highest level 9.89 at 12-30 p.m. and the lowest 9.71 at 10-5 a.m.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Market quiet awaiting possible constructive currency announcement.

New York:—Rate of exchange fluction outstanding factor, spasmodic demand, think buyers will do better by waiting.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York. Aug. 28.
October 1933	9.62—05
December 1933	9.81—07
January 1934	9.94—05
March 1934	10.07—07
May 1934	10.24—06
Middling spot	9.65+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York. Aug. 28.
October	9.56—03
December	9.76—05
Middling spot	9.46—06

New York 10-55 a.m.

October	z 9.57
December	9.76
New York Noon Call,	
October	9.57
December	9.76

NEW YORK COTTON, DAILY STATISTICS

	New York. Aug. 28. Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	30,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	6.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug. 28.	
August 1933		5.47—02
September 1933		5.48—03
October 1933	5.52	5.51—02
November 1933		5.52—02
December 1032		5.53—03
January 1934	5.57	5.56—02
February 1934		5.58—02
March 1934		5.60—02
April 1934		5.62—02
May 1934		5.64—02
June 1934		5.66—02
July 1934		5.68—02
August		5.69—02
Middling spot		5.67—

EGYPTIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1933	7.26
November 1933	7.32
January 1934	7.42
March 1934	7.51
May 1934	7.61
June 1934	7.69
F. G. F. spot	7.62

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New Lork Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	12 1/2
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	25
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	13
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	49
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	27
Electric Bond Common	25
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	45
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	...
Consolidated Gas	49 1/2
Columbia Gas	19
United Light & Power A.	5
North American	...
United Corpn.	8
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel.	130
Western Union Telg.	69 3/4
Radio Corp.	9
Cheasapeake & Ohio	48
New York Central	51 3/4
Union Pacific R. R.	130
Pennsylvania R. R.	38
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	35
International Carriers	9
Mac Intyre	35 1/4
Alaska Juneau	29 1/2
Noranda Mines	34 1/4
Kelvinators	11
Eric R. R.	25
Hupp Automobile	6 1/4
	Dol.
United States	57 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	42
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	...
American Smelting	38 1/2
Int. Nicket Common	20 3/4
International Harvestor	42
Anaconda Copper Mining	18 1/4
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
General Motors	35
Packard Motor	5
Chrysler	47
General Electric	25
Goodyear Tyre	40
United Aircraft	40
Curtiss Wright	...
National Dairy	19 1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	39
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
American Radiator	17
National City Bank	31
Sun Life of Canada	490
American Ice Co.	12
Liberty Loan	103

Carloadings for the week ending 19th August 6,34,000 i.e. 12,000 up. Market relatively dull and irregular.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Both Gold and Silver markets ruled very steady on active buying. Improvement in Franc influenced short covering and fresh buying in Gold while Silver market was influenced by prospects of Reserve Bank Bill coming soon. China advices were steady.

Ready Silver	55	7	0
Bhadarva	55	10	0
Aso	55	15	0
Ready Gold	32	0	6
Bhadarva	32	0	9
Aso	32	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 28.

Silver—Market is closed steady.
Spot 17-13/16.
Forward 17-15/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 28.

Gold bars fine per oz £6/86 3/4

DROP IN N. Y. SILVER

New York, August 28.

Spot Silver	36-1/2—1/2c.
September	36.50—1.00
December	37.21—1.04
January	37.50—1.00

TONE:—Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

T. T. on London:	
Previous close	1.2-7/8
To-day's opening	1.2-7/8
To-day's close	1.2-15/16
Difference	+1/16

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Java Ready	14.19—9
S. S. Nizam	4.13—6
A./S. Shipment	4.13—3
O./D. Shipment	4.14—0
Tone:—Quiet.	

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

BROACH:—	
Fully good (Good staple)	4.56
Fine (Good staple)	4.71
Superfine (Good staple)	4.86
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.76
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.91
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.06
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
Superfine	3.85
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	85-9-6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	85-10-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	98-4-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-5-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113-3-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-5-6

TAX-FEES.

5 per cent 1955 Mysore	112-0
5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	108-2-0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95-0-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-13
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-2-0
4½ p.c. 1934 Cash	102-5
4½ p.c. 1955/60	105-12-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-12
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108
6½ p.c. 1935 T B Cash	107-10

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	94
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	93
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 p.v. K P T 1956	106
6½ per cent B I T 1937	107-10

3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes opened at Rs. 85-5-6 and advanced to Rs. 85-10-0.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, August 28.

SAKELS—	
November	13.90+.23
January	14.28+.22
March	14.73+.24
May	15.10+.23
ASH—	
October	11.46+.14
December	11.56+.17

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York/Liverpool:—October 152, Jany. 130, March 125.

Bombay-Liverpool:— Broach A/-May 208, Liverpool May 5.70—Rs. 40-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/-May 208, New York May 10.24—Rs. 44-1/4 at 4.51-1/2 Cross Rate.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 28.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
BROACH—				
A/M	208-1/2	209-1/2	207-1/2	207-1/2
OOMRA—				
D/J	178	178-1/2	177	177
BENGAL—				
D/J	152-1/2	153-1/4	151-3/4	151-3/4

LIVERPOOL UPPER EGYPTIANS

Liverpool, August 28.

October	6.50—.05
November	6.51—.05
January	6.57—.04
March	6.63—.04
May	6.70—.04
July	6.77—.05
Spot	6.81—.08

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 28-8-33	406000	339000
Receipts Yesterday 28-8-33	30000	17000
Exports to date 28-8-33	431000	402000
Stock at Ports 25-8-33	2956000	3351000
Stock Interior Towns 25-8-33	1109000	1269000
Stock Liverpool 25-8-33	862000	787000
Visible Supply 25-8-33	6186000	6470000
Quantity in Sight 25-8-33	532000	372000
Quantity out of Sight 25-8-33	890000	705000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool. Aug. 28.

Oct.	67-78d.
Dec.	63-3/4d.
March	66-1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 28.

Sept.	0.87-5/8
Dec.	0.91-3/8
May	0.95-3/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 28.

Septt	1.45—01
Dec.	1.56—02
March	1.65—03
May	1.71—02

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOATATIONS. EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 265 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 28.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed spot 3-25/32 sellers

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The local cotton market ruled firm to-day on reports of announcement of acreage reduction under cotton cultivation in the United States of America next week. It is also said that on account of Labour Day, American markets will remain closed on Saturday and Monday. So far there is no confirmation but it seems that some local operator has received the information.

The market was expected to open at Rs. 207 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 208-12 on active buying and advanced to Rs. 209/12. There was scarcity of contracts and as anticipated the market displayed better tone. Later on there was scattered liquidation which depressed prices slightly and the offerings were readily absorbed. The market looks like doing better in the near future.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 6 points but later on prices were 3 points higher owing to weakness of dollar. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 208/4 but again improved on better Liverpool cables and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	209/4
Oomra D./J.	178/8
Bengal D./J.	153/

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bengal Superfine	157
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal FG	153
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab FG	153
Wardha-Hingt Fine	188
Nagpur Savner Fine	188
Yeotmal Fine	183
Arvi Fine	181
Ellichpur Fine	181
Amraoti-Berar	180
Khamgaon Fine	179
Mulkapur Fine	174
Khandesh Fine	174
Muthia FG	164
Jalna/Sailu FG	164
Burwah Sanavad FG	179
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	...
Broach FG	192
Punjab/American	211
Punjab/American mix	201
Combodia	214/89
Miraj/Sangli	190
Compta Good	190
Bagalkot	180
Busoga	329
Kampala	334

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY,

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

2 Days.

		This year
Khandesh		220,324
Central India		207,900
Barsi and Nagar		134,431
Hyderabad-Gaorani		55,949
Berar		470,730
Central Provinces		136.603
Total Oomras		1,225,937
Dhollera	71	296,756
N.-W. Provinces	91	8,246
Rajputana		84,387
Sind-Punjab		107.256
Broach		327,831
Coompta & Dharwar		95,772
Westerns-Northerns		74,923
Cocoanada		115
Persian		17,775
Persians	17	7,775
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		60,852
American		75,196
Egyptian & African	180	160,918
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		188
Total	359	2,526,162

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

1st Sept. to 24th August

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday

		This year
Europe	2,268	422,382
Japan & China	100	1,195.620
Coast Ports	194	29,561
Up-country by Rail		137,083
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,783
Total	2,562	1.788,429

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 29th day of August 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

April-May 1934

(B. T.)

10-30 Rs. 208/
12-30 Rs. 209/8
2-30 Rs. 208/12
4-30 Rs. 208/12
5-30 Rs. 209/4
April-May.
Highest 210/
Lowest 208/

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Broach No. 2	193	191	189	187
M.G. Punjab-Ame.	202	200	198	196
M.G. Surat	243	241	239	237
M.G. Rajpipla	243	241	239	237
M.G. Navsari	253	251	249	247

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Large Demand For Tram Shares

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The Share Bazar opened quiet and mill shares were quoted somewhat lower as compared with last closing prices.

Later on the market showed good undertone on improved buying influenced by unfounded reports of early declaration of inflation by Washington administration. So far there is no confirmation but firmness displayed by raw cotton have had better effect on mill shares which recovered the opening losses. Cement and Steel shares were barely steady but there was a large demand for Tram shares. It is understood that investors were keen buyers and in the absence of contracts prices looked up.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 186/4 improved to 788/12 and finished at 783/12. Fazul finished at 278/8. Pearls declined to 172/8 firmed up to 178/12 and closed at 175/10. Centuries eased to 228/2 and New Greats to 158/2. Sholapur changed hands at 3310. Andhras weakened to 1455 and closed at 1461/4. Powers closed at 1010. Bombay Trams opened at 143/2 and closed at 147/3. Cements were steady. Shahabads closed at 290/10. Alcocks closed at 206/4. Burmas were easy at 380/10. New Indias rose to 28. Orientals were done at 3700. Tata Steel ordys. eased to 54 and deferred closed at 196/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bombay Deing 789,85,88,86,83
Century 230,29,28
Central India 322.21,22,21
Colaba 88
Crescent 48
Fazalbhop 290,85,88,87
Kohinoor 157,58
New Great 161,60,158
Pearl 174.72,74,75
Simplex 81, 80/10
Swadeshi 251.50
Bundi 26-12,10
I. Cement 310,7,9,10
T. Steel Dfd. 200,97,98.96
T. Steel Ord. 55,54-128,12,8.54
B. Steam 285.86,85
B. Burma 385,81,82,80
Tata Hydro 160,61-9.60
Andhra 14,60.66,65,62,61
Tram Ord. 143-2,46-14.47/3

Bombay, Aug. 29.	
Ahmedabad Advance	330
Bombay Dyeing	783/12
Century	228/2
Central India	321/4
Colaba Land	88/12
Crescent	48-12
Dawn	470-
Ebrahim Pabaney	91/4
Finlay	100-
Fazulbhoy	287/8
Gokak	120
Hindustan	1805
Indian Mfg.	1575
Indian Bleaching	182-
Indore-Malwa	343/12
Kastoorchand	5/4
Khatau	76-/
Kohinoor	158/2
Lakshmi	845
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	61
Mysore	98-2
New Great	158/2
Oosmanshahi Mills	114
Pearl	175/10
Phoenix	336-4
Sholapur	3310
Sassoon Silk	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	80-10
Swadeshi	250-0
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1587
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	104-0
Baroda Bank	92/8
Central Bank	23-4
Bombay Provincia	51-0
Imperial F.P.	1200
Imperial P.P	292-0
Union Bank	4/10
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	150-0
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1461/4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	147/3
Broach Electric	11/12
Karachi Electric	135-0
Surat Electric	170
Suburban Electric	131-4
Tata Hydro Ordy.	160/15
Tata Power Ordy.	1010
CEMENT SECTION	
Bundi Cement	26/10
Gwalior Cement	91/4
Indian Cement	310
Katni Cement Ordy.	295/0
Katni Cement Def.	1025
Okha Cement	137/8
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15/11
Shahabad Cement	290/10
Shivrajpore	18-4
United Cements	66/8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley pref.	1235
Bombay Steam pref.	270
Bombay Tram pref.	75/12
Central India pref.	515
Katni 1st pref.	122-8
Katni 2nd pref.	136-4
Punjab Cement pref	14/1
Tata Hydro Pref.	125/10
Tata I and S and pref	161/14
Tata I. and S. 2nd Pref.	100
Tata Power pref.	1310
Vishnu pref.	620
DEBENTURES	
6½ per cent Andhra Valley Deb.	109
6½ per cent Bombay Tel Deb	56-4
7 per cent Sholapur Deb	96-10
6 per cent Tota Hydro Deb	109/8
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Printel	802-6
Amritsar Patti Old	114-8
Central Provinces	81/8
Dhond Baramati	81-4
Guzerat	60/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	85-0
Larkhana	81-0
Mandra Bhoa	75-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd	82-0
Pachora Jammer	62-0
Sara Sirajgunj	82-8
Sialkot Narowal	92-4
Sind Light	55
Tapty Valley	702-8
Upper Sind Light	87-0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	206/4
Br. Burma Petrol	3/2
Bombay Burma Old	380
Bombay Burma New	132
Bombay Steamer	285/10
Bombay Telephone	87/8
Belapur Sugar	201/10 Oct.
Indian Radio ordy.	475-0
Indian Radio def.	526/4
Indian Mercantile	42-4
McKenzies	59-0
New India Assurance	28
Jupiter Insurance	11-5
Oriental Insurance	3700
Vulcan Insurance	7/2
Port Canning	679/8
Scindia Steam	10/13
Tata Construction	62/8
Tata I. and S. Ordy.	54
Tata I. and S. Def.	196/4
Tata Oil	23

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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J4

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1933

"MAGICIAN" CHEATS PARSI CONTRACTOR

Rs. 55,000 Lost For Getting Gold!

CONFIDENCE INSPIRED BY DEMONSTRATIONS

Man Who Affects Robes Of Muslim Pir Bolts After Robbing His Victims

A Muslim who claimed control over the spirits and by means of incantation of magic verses was believed to possess power to convert any metal or substance into gold, is wanted by the Bombay C. I. D. for cheating two Bombay men to the tune of over half a lakh of rupees.

Abdul Rehman Kabruddin, the man in question, affects the robes of a Muslim Pir, and has been absconding from Bombay, since July last.

The lure of the yellow metal seemed to have been irresistible, and his credulous victims who included a Parsi contractor and a Muslim sweetmeat merchant, parted with large sums of money in the hope of acquiring immense quantities of gold.

CONFIDENCE GAINED.

Introducing himself as a man who had renounced the world and possessing influence over the spirits, the man lost no time in gaining confidence of his victims. He made his appearance sometime in May last, at a sweetmeat shop belonging to Gulamhussein Gulamnabi Nankatiawalla, at Mahomedalli Road, and marked him for his first victim.

He pretended to sympathise with him for lack of business, owing to bad times, but promised to reveal to him his powers to make him rich. One day he asked his victim to give him a copper coin which he promised to convert into gold. Gulamhussein the victim, produced a copper pice and the magician after sprinkling the coin with a red powder closed it in an empty match-box and set fire to the box.

A DEMONSTRATION.

The incantation of verses and a series of postures then followed at the end of which he took out the coin from the burnt remains of the match-box, and rubbed it with a piece eof cloth. Lo and behold! The copper pice had been converted into a bright yellow disc! Abdul Rehman, the "magician," asked his victim to test its genuineness at the Bullion Exchange.

The credulous sweetmeat merchant was taken in. He went to the Bullion market and sold the dics for Rs. 15. And then the magician painted to his victims pictures of wealth which he could acquire, if he could only wield influence over the spirits. He promised to initiate him into the lore of black magic, and asked him to repeat a certain verse 150,000 times, in the course of a night. This would give him power to convert anything into gold.

REPEAT VERSE 150,000 TIMES!

The sweetmeat merchant tried to repeat the verse 150,000 times in the night, but before he could say it about 8,000 times, it was morning, and he gave up the task as hopeless. The magician, however, would not ask him to give up the attempt and advised him to give a charity feast and feed the poor. At the end of this ceremony he promised that he would himself by means of his supernatural powers convert a large quantity of copper coins into gold.

For the purpose of the various ceremonies the magician obtained from the merchant Rs. 1,700, but too late did he discover that he was the victim of a hoax. Before he informed the Dongri police about the fraud the magician had made himself scarce.

PARSI CONTRACTOR CHEATED?

The police who took up the matter for investigations, learnt that the same man was responsible for cheating a Parsi contractor named Hormusji Nusserwanji Manekji, to the tune of Rs. 55,000 which he had parted in the hope of acquiring gold converted from copper.

ANIMAL HOSPITAL

Appeal For Funds For Mount Abu Institution

At the suggestion of His Holiness Shantivijayjee Maharaj it was decided last year to build at Mount Abu a hospital for animals. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and Mrs. Rivers Wright and Miss Elizabeth Sharpe at once took the matter in hand, and formed a strong Committee and started the work. Constructive work was started on July last, and one block is already in use. In the short space of one year nearly 10,000 animals have been treated.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of:—

(1) President: H. H. Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

(2.) Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. D. Rivers Wright, (wife of Inspector-General of Police, Rajputana).

Members:—(3.) Mrs. Ogilvie, (wife of A. G. G. of Rajputana, Hon. Col. Ogilvie). (4.) Mrs. Latimer, (wife of Hon. Mr. Latimer, A. G. G. Western India States.) (5.) Mrs. Tate, (wife of Mr. Tate acting A. G. G. Western India States.) (6.) Miss Elizabeth Sharpe. (K. H. M., F. R. G. S., F. R. E. S., &c.). (7.) Capt. Woods Ballard, (District Magistrate, Mount Abu). (8.) A. S. Shepani, (Jute Merchant, Calcutta). (9.) Thakore Rai Bahadur Chainsinghji of Pokhran, (Judicial Minister, Jodhpur).

The Hon. Col. Ogilvie, Agent to the Governor-General of Rajputana, on request, has kindly put at the disposal of the Committee the site for the hospital, and through his efforts the Committee hopes to secure the site given free of charge from the Government of India.

It would be invidious to single out any name for special mention, but reference should be made to Yeoman work which Mrs. Rivers Wright, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, has done and is doing to make the project a complete success.

HUMANITARIAN WORK OF H. H. GURU S. S. MAHARAJ

The institution has been named after His Holiness Guru Shree Shantivijayjee Maharaj, who is famous all over India for his deep learning and piety. He is highly respected not only by his own religious followers, the Jains, but also by a number of people belonging to other communities, including their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikaner, Jamnagar, Nawab of Palanpur, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and others, and also by people from other countries, such as, England, Australia, Europe and America.

His Holiness has done splendid work in the cause of temperance and vegetarianism, and has been instrumntal in saving the lives of thousads of cows and other dumb animals. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the institution has been named after him.

At His Holiness' suggestion a special provision has been made in regard to the working of the institution, and it is that no animal even though its condition may have gone beyond the power of recovery is to be destroyed and that in such cases nature should be allowed to take its course.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

About Rs 25,000 have been collected, but more money is needed, not only for the purpose of meeting, current expenses, including the feeding of the animals, but also towards the creation of a permanent endowment fund.

Next to the alleviation of human suffering there can be no object more worthy of support than the one, which in the present instance, seeks to alleviate the sufferings of dumb animals, such as cows, buffaloes, horses, dogs, &c. It is to be hoped the public will generously contribute to the funds of the hospital.

A full report of the year's working will shortly be out.

WHEAT ACREAGE

Secretary For Agriculture's Formal Declaration Of 15 p. c. Reduction

ESTIMATES

Reduction Of 9,600,000 Acres In Planting and 124 Million Bushels in Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture, has formally announced a 15 per cent reduction of wheat acreage.

Mr. Wallace estimated that wheat reduction would reduce planting by 9,600,000 acres, and production by 124 million bushels.

He added that the American supplement to the London Agreement was expected to be signed on 29th August.

Details are not at present divulged.

Johnson has announced that coal-owners and miners have reached basis of agreement on mining code.—Reuter.

TIDING OVER EXPEDITIVE PERIOD

Medium For Quick, Temporary Credit To Be Set Up

HYDE PARK, (New York) Aug. 29.

President Roosevelt has directed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to establish a medium for a quick, temporary credit to the National Recovery Administration firms to enable them to tide over the period of increased overhead expenses and later returns.

SPEEDING UP RECOVERY PLAN.

Methods of speeding up recovery plan were discussed in conversations between President Roosevelt and Mr. Ickes, Secretary of Inferior, after which the latter declared he favoured withdrawal of allotments from the fund in cases where projects were not started during a specified period.—Reuter.

MERELY SOCIAL GATHERING

Roosevelt's Chat With Mr. Montagu Norman

HYDE PARK, Aug. 29.

"No business transacted. Merely a social gathering," announced President Roosevelt after a conference with Mr. Montagu Norman and Mr. Harrison following a tea party attended by others unconnected with the official life.

Previously Mr. Norman was a guest at a lunch given by the Federal Reserve Board attended by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Eugene Black, Governor of the Board, and prominent bankers.—Reuter

GOLD MINING SHARES BLAZE UP

Demand For Precious Metal Continues

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 28

On the Stock Exchange the new account started with all speculative groups showing activity. Gold mining shares particularly blazed up, at the opening, following Saturday's sharp advance on the price of bar gold, but with today's reaction to 128s-1/2 inducing profit-taking best prices were not maintained.

Despite recession in the price of gold due to the slight rally of the French franc, the demand for the precious metal continues keen.

The total amount of 200,000 sterling available in the open market was readily bought by the Continent at a premium of six pence and half a penny.

Commodity markets moved quietly higher.

Wall Street was irregular.

CASTE HINDUS AND HARIJANS

Tension In Kaira District Village

AHMEDABAD, August 29.

"The Gujerat Samachar," a vernacular daily, publishes another report of tension between the Caste-Hindus and Harijans in the village Bhalada (Kaira District).

It appears that an epidemic has been raging in the village as a result of which a number of cattle died. One day a buffalo died, its owner called the Harijans to remove the carcase and demanded Rs. 100 as the price of the dead body, which the Harijans refused to pay, upon which the villager, it is alleged, assaulted the Harijans for which Harijans have lodged a complaint.

The rest of the villagers, it is said, demanded of the Harijans withdrawal of criminal complaint and pain of further reprisals.

It is reported that the villagers believe that the cause of epidemic among cattle is some magic performed by Harijans, who derive profit from the carcases.—A.P.

PRISONER COMMITS SUICIDE

AHMEDABAD, August 29.

A criminal prisoner, who was recently sentenced to 13 years' rigorous imprisonment, is reported to have committed suicide yesterday in jail by tying round his neck a string from the mat supplied to the prisoners.—A.P.

VIOLATION OF FRONTIER

Swiss Government's Protest To Berlin

BASLE, Aug. 28.

Indignation of the Swiss people over the repeated violation of the frontier by German officials rose to the boiling point during the week-end, and the Swiss Government has formally protested to Berlin.

The latest victim is a Czecho-slovak known to be engaged in smuggling sugar into Germany. He was seized by three Germans claiming to be policemen, 300 yards from the frontier, and was dragged into Germany after manhandling, during which he lost much blood. A Swiss Customs Officer tried to help him, but was powerless against three Germans.—Reuter.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

goes out in full measure, whether they are engaged in industry or agriculture or whatever profession for the steadfast and staunch way they have stood the strain of these difficult years. I think, I know something of what they have suffered; high taxation from a brutal Government, lack of business and the consequent reduction in expenditure allround and unemployment. I hope with all my heart that conditions will improve before very long, and I can assure you that my Government is anxious to reduce that liability as far as we possibly can."

OLD FRIEND AND NEW.

Concluding, the Viceroy said, "It was a great satisfaction to me when I came out as Viceroy to find that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, an old friend and an Executive Councillor in Bombay was the President of the Assembly. And when he retired owing to ill-health, nothing gave me greater satisfaction than to find that I had my friend, Sir Shanmukham Chetty to take his place. One was an old and tried public servant, and the other though he had won spurs already, is only at the threshold of what I hope may be a brilliant career in future. I hope I may be allowed to say to you, Mr. President, whom I started in public life and whom I may call my god-son that so long as I live I shall take the keenest interest in your career and I am perfectly certain that Sir Shanmukham will certainly do brilliant service in future for his country as he has done in the past." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)—A. P.

Willingdon Parades Liberal Traditions

His Grandfather And Father-in-Law Were Home Rulers

SIMLA, August 29.

Lord Willingdon expressed his thanks at the banquet given by Sir S. Chetty at Cecil Hotel, to Sir Shanmukham Chetty for his most charming and graceful speech, before such a distinguished audience, a speech through which ran a genuine note of friendship, trust and confidence in his sincerity as Viceroy.

It was indeed good to hear such expressions from old and valued friends. But the Viceroy took the strongest exception to his remarks about what Sir Shanmukham had heard in the House of Commons, remarks as to something Zoological, Darwinian, etc. Sir Shanmukham was indeed mistaken, for he must have been mixing up in his recollections of those sounds in the House of Commons with some other chamber (laughter). At any rate, there was nothing Zoological, nothing primitive, nothing Darwinian in any sound that emanated from the lips of the children of the Mother of Parliaments.

Proceeding, His Excellency referred to Sir Shanmukham's remarks about His Excellency's training under the shadows of Speaker Brand. He still remembered Gladstone's last speech in the House of Commons during those acrimonious debates on Irish Home Rule. His grandfather was a strong Home Ruler and Liberal until he became the Speaker (laughter). His father-in-law was also a strong Liberal and Home Ruler. Was it any surprise that he (Lord Willingdon) had been imbued with Liberal traditions and was sympathetic towards the aspirations of any people wishing to administer their own affairs? But he confessed that though a Home Ruler he had not been able to apply those principles in his domestic affairs (laughter and applause). However, speaking to-day, only two days before he was to make another and more considered speech to almost the same audience, he found himself in a difficult position. Now he wished he had really been a constitutional Governor-General for he could talk of weather or crops and not of politics, etc. Of one thing, however, he must assure them. That was that if he was given health and strength he had every intention to live in India for the full-term as Viceroy and to see India well on her way with the constitutional reforms (applause).

Proceeding Lord Willingdon recalled how when twenty years ago he arrived in Bombay he lived for one year in considerable peace and plenty. He did not think he had a quiet moment in India ever since. Even then educated and politically minded Indians gave expression—strong expression—to their demands for constitutional reforms. He remembered the National Congress at that particular time as an entirely constitutional body, urging people to work for reforms. The Congress of those days was under the leadership of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji and that wonderful old lady Mrs. Besant.

But India really realised her nationality during the years of the Great War when people forgot their communal differences, and Princes and people did their duty nobly and well to bring about the victory. The result was that India signed the Treaty of Versailles, and became a member of the League of Nations and a full partner in the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire. At the same time people were urging advance in constitutional progress. The result was the proclamation of August 1919 followed by the Montford Reforms.

VICEROY LEARNS TWO LESSONS.

After the introduction of the Reforms he (Lord Willingdon) came to India as the Governor of Madras and they all managed to administer the Act not altogether unsuccessfully, even though it was in somewhat unorthodox manner. But he learnt two things from personal experience whilst Governor of Madras, first the Moplah rebellion which was entirely due to the agitation of the non-co-operators, and, second, was the Civil Disobedience Movement which was practised in Guntur District. They dealt with them very successfully. Then he went for a short while to Canada and returned to India. For various reasons he was delighted to have returned to India where he had received such friendship and goodwill for eleven long years.

WHAT HE SAW ON RETURN TO INDIA

And when he came back what did he find. The first Round Table Conference had concluded and the British Government and the Indian Delegates had decided to start a great All-India Federation with widely extended constitutional reforms. He found that the Congress had become an entirely unconstitutional body, ruled by a "Dictator" in the shape of an individual whose main policy and rule of life was the unlawful policy of civil disobedience. He found a feeling of depression, doubt and uncertainty in the minds of officials and non-officials—a feeling that they did not know what the future was going to bring about. They were also at the beginning of a great economic depression.

COMPLETE CONSISTENCY.

Whatever the demerits of the policy which he had decided on in consultation with his colleagues, there was one merit, namely, complete consistency. That policy was to push on with the reforms as far as they could go, so as to help India towards Responsible Self-Government, Home Rule or Dominion Status. He was not afraid of any of these expressions (Hear, Hear).

As he had always said in his various speeches he wanted to push India on to an absolutely equal position with other Dominions under the Crown (cheers). The other part of the policy was to insist upon obedience to law of the land. That policy had been followed for the last two years and a half.

HIS FEELINGS

"And what are my feelings now?" His Excellency observed. "My feelings are those of a man who has got great hopes, great encouragement and great, great gratitude, hope in that while economic depression is still upon us, I feel that depression will disappear before long, encouragement in that Law and Order have been restored throughout the country, and the country is in a greater and more confident position than it has been for great many years (applause)—and more than all in that the general credit of the country is as high as that of any in the world."

HELPERS THANKED

The Viceroy added: "My feelings of gratitude are very sincere and are expressed to those who have helped me in the great task. I like to express gratitude to my colleagues in the Government of India, to every Secretary of every Department, and to all officials at the Centre for the wonderful way they have held up my arms in the present time of stress and strain, and relieved me of my responsibilities—(applause)—also to every member of the service for the wonderful loyalty and devotion in which they have restored Government control throughout the country; to all loyal citizens my gratitude

(Continued in Col. 5)

WETTEST YEAR FOR DELHI

Over 40 Inches Of Rain Already Recorded

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

It is believed that this has been the wettest year for Delhi for a long time although the previous record has not been exceeded. Forty inches of rainfall have been registered so far since June 1.

This is five times the rainfall which was recorded during the same period last year and more than three times that which fell in the same period in 1931. Since Friday last the sky has been overcast and on account of heavy rainfall during the week-end five houses collapsed in different parts of the city.—A. P.

London:—The Queen on Monday ended her visit to her daughter and son-in-law, the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood, and left Yorkshire by train for Deeside where she will rejoin the King at Balmoral Castle.—B. O. W.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT

M. Osersky Empowered To Enter Into Commercial Transactions

RUGBY, August 28

The Foreign Office has been informed by the Soviet Embassy in London that, for the purpose of facilitating commercial organisations in the United Kingdom, pending conclusion of the new Trade Agreement, the Government of the U.S.S.R. have authorised M. Alevandra Osersky by virtue of his position as Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R., in Great Britain, to sign letters of guarantee and enter into other commercial transactions on their behalf and that, accordingly, the Government of the U.S.S.R. will accept full responsibility for all obligations entered into by M. Osersky, acting for, and on behalf

SIR FRANCIS SPRING DEAD

Deputy Secretary To Govt. Of India

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Spring.—Reuter's Special

(Sir Francis Joseph Edward, K.C.I.E., Spring was born in 1849. He was Director of Railway Construction, India, and Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India. He was also under-Secretary for Railways to the Government of Bengal, and was for seven years Secretary to Government of Madras, P.W.D. Railways, and Senior Government Inspector of Railways. He retired as Chief Engineer 1st class in 1904).

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